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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE INFANT.

The sun has from the western skies withdrawn
His cheering light, and darkness covers o'er
The high-arched heavens, now veiled in deepest blue
Dark, save where sil'ry stars their rays dispense
O'er the high mountains, and inhabited heaths.
All mortals now are slumbering, free from cares,
Dreaming of countless joys, experiencing
A thousand pleasures from the airy flits
Of visionary fancy: some, perhaps,
Are wrapt in scenes of trouble; if they are,
They vanish when the transient spell is gone.
Now all is still; hark, can ye hear a leaf
Stir, on the many trees that circle round?
Not e'en a single one has leave to move,
But all are motionless, as if to view
The pleasing spell that hovers o'er the world.
But there's a glimmer from that distant house,
That's just perceptible amid the gloom:
It's faint and feeble, scarcely to be seen;
Yet there it shows, unto a mother's sight,
The pallid image of her dying child.
Faint, with incessant watchings and fatigues,
She leans her weary head upon her hand,
And marking every movement of her babe,
Breathes forth to heaven the anxious, heartfelt prayer,
To bless her offspring. Now the infant stirs;
Although the parent's weary, still she loves
To ease the little sufferer of its pain:
She gently wipes the sweat from off its brow,
Sighs feels the cheek, and finds that yet 'tis warm.
But soon the respiration is more faint;
The little one smiles on its mother's face,
As if to say adieu, and then departs
Into that world, where dressed in robes of white,
With golden staffs and cherubic wings,
The little glorious beings e'er shall dwell,
Singing their sweetest accents with the throng
Of ransomed souls before the blissful throne,
In those bright regions, where no sun or moon
Shall shed its rays; but where the King of Grace,
With smiling face, sheds o'er th' adoring ranks
Continual glory—streams of sacred bliss.

FINGAL.

LINES

On the arrival of a ship, written at the request of the lady-poet, the "Cottage Maid," at Rural Grove, Del. who is the subject of the poem.

Upon the beach fair Ellen stood,
And gaz'd the ocean o'er,
And sigh'd, as on the [illegible]
Rolld, roaring, to the shore;
Till joy upon her clouded mind,
Hope's radiant rainbow threw,
And swiftly on the wings of wind
The ship broke on her view.

She came, like hope in sorrow's night
The sufferer's heart to cheer;
A sister's soul with love to light,
And wipe the lingering tear—
She came, and onward safely bore
A brother to his home,
Who long since left his native shore
In other realms to roam.

But, what is hope? a rainbow ray
On memory's landscape bright—
A bubble on the stormy bay,
That breaks and bleeds with night:
It is the fickle phantom fair,
We seek and smile upon,
We grasp it—but we grasp despair,
The gaudy phantom's gone.

The ship arriv'd—the sister met
Her brother, and she press'd
Him to her cheek with weeping wet,
And hung upon his breast;
But, ah, how short her joys though sweet,
Disease had seal'd his doom,
Scarce did she a dear brother meet,
Ere she wept o'er his tomb.

MILFORD BARD.

THE POET'S VISIT TO PARNASSUS.

The following explanation will enable the reader of the verses below, to understand what he is reading. A young, modern poet, lately paid a visit to Parnassus. There he found Apollo and the Divine Sisters; they treated him with the utmost respect imaginable, and requested him to indulge them with a specimen of his intellectual resources. To this he assented:

And lo! his bright entranc'd eye
Flashes with his high destiny!
And lifeless silence lays a spell
E'en where the vocal muses dwell!
While they, abstractedly profound,
Gaze on their god, and wait the sound!—
And while their god, absorb'd in awe,
Thinks this beats all he ever saw!

He strikes! and calm through the bowers,
Repeats the semple of his powers
Wrapt all, nor folds her downy wings,
And breathes her life out on the strings!

THE POET'S SONG.

Parent of the poet's lyre!
Now thy protege inspire!
God of the ethereal day!
Lend a sunbeam to my lay!
Breathe o'er the chords that now would wake thy praise,
Sublime my words and grand conceptions raise!

Wake! harp divine! awake!
The echoing caverns shake!
Now shall thy numbers charm the chiming spheres,
Zephyrus! lend thy wing,
And waft the strain I sing,
Where'er Apollo's golden ear appears!

The peasant laid his head
On his delightful bed,
The lambs repos'd their little limbs, and slept;
Birds hid their heads enfold
Beneath their wings of gold,
And lullabying streams their vigils kept.

But when the twilight breaks,
The universe awakes,
To hail thy coming in the eastern heaven;
The songsters ope their eyes,
To greet the glorious skies,
And then the darksome strip the shades are driven!

The joyful peasant leads,
Along the dewy meads,
The merry little lambs all brisk with play;
And 'midst the rich perfume,
Of fields array'd in bloom,
Dance go the streams, and sparkle in the day.

But hark! along the plain,
I hear a sweeter strain
Than ever I can sing, though now inspired;
Apollo! lend an ear!
And oh! ye sisters, hear!
Alas! my heart with jealousy is fired!

He ceas'd to hear; when lo! he found
In his own bed, he heard the heavenly sound!
Parnassus, Muses, God, were vanish'd all;
And he was sad as Adam at the fall;
While, more to vex him still, he heard again—
And knew the vile mosquitoe's hateful strain!

TIMOTHY.

THE SEASONS OF LIFE.

The tender lush of youth have blown,
The days of childhood past;
The sweets these blushing sweets have flown,
That were too dear to last.

Ah, youth—thy many days, so bright,
So transient and so fair—
Have vanished like a phantom light,
Or meteor of the air!

Childhood's the twilight of the morn
Of life—and youth's the spring:—
Alas, at early manhood's dawn,
Still life is on the wing.

Yes, life is like a fleeting year,
Whose seasons, as they roll,
Proclaim how frail are all things here,
Save man's immortal soul.

Which soars at last, and wings her flight,
To realms above the skies:
To hail celestial love and light,
Which glows and never dies.

TREMONT.

From the Christian Advocate.

"You shall have the biggest piece now, for I had the biggest piece before."

Messrs. Editors:—Early one morning while it was yet dark, a poor man came to my door, and informed me that he had an infant child very sick which he was afraid would die. He desired me to go to his house, and if possible prescribe some medicine to relieve it. "For," said he, "I want to save its life if possible." As he spoke this the tears ran down his face. He then added, "I am a poor man, but, doctor, I will pay you in work as much as you ask, if you will go." I said, "Yes, I will go with you as soon as I take a little refreshment." "O, sir," said he, "I was going to try to get a bushel of corn, and get it ground, to carry home; and I am afraid the child will die before I get home. I wish you would not wait for me," and then added, "We want to save the child's life if we can."

It being some miles to his house, I did not arrive there until the sun was two hours high in the morning, where I found the mother holding her sick child, and six or seven little ragged boys and girls around her, with clean hands and faces, looking as their mother did—lean and poor. On examining the sick child, I discovered it was *starving to death!* I said to the mother, "You don't give milk enough for this child." She said "I suppose I don't." "Well," said I, "You must feed it with milk." She said, "I would, sir, but I can't get any to feed it with." I then said, "It will be well then for you to make a little water gruel, and feed your child." To this she said, "I was thinking I would if my husband brings home some Indian meal. He has gone to try and get some, and I am in hopes he will make it out." She said all this with a very sad countenance. I asked with surprise, "Why, madam, have you nothing to eat?" She strove to suppress a tear, and answered sorrowfully, "No, sir, we have had but little these some days." I said, "What are your neighbours, that you should suffer among them?" She said, "I suppose they are good people, but we are strangers in this place, and don't wish to trouble any of them, if we can get along without." I thought I would give the child a little manna. So I asked for a spoon. The little girl went to the table drawer to get one, and her mother said to her, "Get the longest handle spoon." As she opened the drawer, I saw only two spoons, and both with the handles broken off, but one handle was a little longer than the other. Thinks I to myself this is a very poor family, but I will do the best I can to relieve them. While I was preparing the medicine for the sick child, I heard the oldest boy (who was about fourteen) say, "You shall have the biggest piece now, because I had the biggest piece before." I turned round to see who it was that manifested such a principle of justice, and I saw four or five children sitting in the corner where the oldest was dividing a roasted potatoe among them. And he said to one, "You shall have the biggest piece now," &c. But the other said, "Why brother, you are the oldest, and you ought to have the biggest piece." "No," said the other, "I had the biggest piece before." I turned to the mother, and said, "Madam, you have potatoes to eat, I suppose?"—She replied, "We have had, but that is the last one we had left; and the children have now roasted that for their breakfast." On hearing this, I hastened home and informed my wife that I had taken the wrong medicine with me to the sick family. I then prescribed a gallon of milk, two loaves of bread, some butter, meat, and potatoes, and sent my boy with these, and had the pleasure to hear in a few days that they were all well.

The principle of justice manifested in those children delighted my soul, and served as a rich reward for all my labour. O how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity and love! To see them in time of distress and starvation so just and liberal as to give to each one his full share of one roasted potatoe, was a pleasant sight. O the sweet words, "You shall have the biggest piece now, for I had the biggest piece before." May every child embrace this just and loving principle.

I am, &c. B. HUBBARD.

Hillsdale, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1828.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

In the year 1272, the wages of a labouring man were just three half pence per day; and at the same period, the price of a Bible fairly written out was £30 sterling. Of course a common laborer in *those days*, could not have procured a copy of the Bible with less than the entire earnings of *thirteen years!*" *Now*, a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of *one day!*

Take another view of the subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a *fair manuscript* copy of the Bible in less than *three months*. With a common printing-press, work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole Bible, can be done in *ten minutes*; and with a steam press of the most improved construction, the same work can be done in *three minutes!*

View of the N. W. Corner of Chesnut and Sixth Streets, Philadelpaia.

SHAKESPEARE BUILDINGS, THEATRE, ARCADE.

Above is represented the Shakespeare Buildings, Chesnut Street Theatre, and Arcade, Philadelphia, as they appear from the S. E. corner of Chesnut and Sixth Streets. The ground upon which these buildings are now erected, formerly belonged to John Dickinson, Esq. author of the *celebrated* "Farmer's Letters." About the year 1774, Mr. D. took down part of the old family mansion, and had a new one erected in front on Chesnut Street, which, in the winter of 1776, being then in an unfinished state, was occupied as a Hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Revolution. It was afterwards occupied by the first and second French ambassadors, Mons. Gerard and the Chevalier de la Luzerne, and it was here that the latter celebrated with so much pomp and magnificence the birth of the Dauphin, son of the unfortunate Louis XVI. of France. The property afterwards passed into the possession of the Tilghman family, and with whom part of it continued until within the last few years, when it was disposed of, as will be seen presently, by the late Chief Justice.

The extensive buildings which first meet the eye, from their contiguity to the theatre, are denominated the Shakespeare Buildings. The date of their erection we have not been able to ascertain, but we believe they originally belonged to an eminent pastry cook, whose affairs becoming embarrassed before their completion, obliged him to leave them unfinished, and in this state they remained for some time. They have since belonged to various owners, and are now the property of James Burk, Esq. who purchased them at private sale for (we think) $42,000. They are 4 1-2 stories high, built of brick, in the handsomest modern style, and cover a space of about 25 feet front on Chesnut Street, and 150 feet on Sixth Street. At present the lower stories are occupied as stores, and the upper ones as dwellings, and public rooms of different kinds.

The old Chesnut Street Theatre was founded in 1791, rebuilt in 1805, and burned in the winter of 1821–22. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the company, then at Baltimore, had not performed in the house for several weeks. The building, together with the scenery, wardrobes, &c. were entirely destroyed, and the lose to the Managers was immense. They immediately, however, entered into arrangements for its re-erection, and, on the 2nd of December, 1823, the present chaste and classical building was for the first time thrown open to the public. As this theatre is one of the principal ornaments of our city, we have thought proper to describe it somewhat in detail.

The principal front is in Chesnut Street, being 92 feet by 160, built of marble, in the Italian style; the leading features of which are an arcade, supporting a skreen of composite columns, and a plain entablature, flanked by two wings, and decorated with niches and basso relievo's, representing tragic and comic masks, with the attributes of Apollo.

The approach to the boxes is from Chesnut Street, through a close arcade of five entrances, opening into a vestibule, 58 feet long by 8 feet in width, communicating at each end with a box office and a withdrawing ladies' room. From the vestibule are srcoen doors, immediately opposite and corresponding with the openings of the arcade, leading into spacious lobbies, warmed with fire proof furnaces, and calculated to contain 1000 persons. Double flights of large stairways communicate with a spacious saloon and coffee-rooms, together with the lobbies of the second and third floors. The audience part of the house is described upon a semi-circle of 46 feet in diameter, containing 3 rows of boxes, resting upon cast-iron columns, and secured with iron sockets from the foundation to the dome, the whole being combined laterally with a strong wall, bounding the lobbies and supporting the roof. The dress circle of the boxes is formed by a seat in advance of the columns, covered with a splendid canopy, projecting from the front of the second row of boxes, in the style of the Covent Garden Theatre, London.

The peculiar form given to this part of the house places the mass of the audience within 35 feet of the stage, securing to them the important object of distinct sound, and perfect scenic view, an advantage which the best theatres of Europe do not possess, although they may exceed it in magnitude.

The prosscenium is 46 feet by 25 feet, an opening well calculated to exhibit the best exhibitions of the drama. The tympanum, immediately over the front of the stage, is chastely decorated with an appropriate design, exhibiting the claims of Thalia and Melpomene to the genius of Shakespeare. There are two doors of entrance to the pit from Sixth Street, through a passage 14 feet in width, which passage enters a lobby, paved with brick, communicating with a bar-room and private stairway, leading into the box lobby on the western side of the building. The pit floor is laid on a solid inclined plane of brick and mortar, and will accommodate 400 persons. The orchestra will contain from 40 to 50 persons, independent of the musicians. The whole building will contain about 2000 persons.

In the fall of the year 1825, a proposition was submitted to the Philadelphia public by John Haviland, Architect, and Peter A. Browne, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, to build an Arcade. The lot, which was estimated at $50,000, had been *purchased by Mr. Browne of the late* Chief Justice Tilghman, and the building was contemplated to cost $100,000. A subscription list was opened for $150,000, divided in 1,500 shares of $100 each. On the 1st day of April, 1826, the day appointed to confirm or rescind the contract, only between 90 and 100,000 dollars were subscribed, and the project would have fallen through had not these two spirited contractors agreed to subscribe for the balance in their own names. Philadelphia is not, therefore, indebted to the liberality of her citizens generally, as has been supposed, for this splendid improvement. In consequence of the third story being added, eight dollars was added to each share. The lot is 109 feet in Chesnut Street, and has a depth of 150 feet to Carpenter Street. The building, with the exception of two alleys, of 4 1-2 feet on each side, covers the whole lot. It is constructed in the most substantial manner, each story resting upon and being covered with a brick arch. It is also so managed by means of stone and iron stair-ways, partition walls, covered with iron plates, that each story is completely insulated, in consequence of which, if any story should take fire, there is no possibility of its communicating to another, or to the gallery, or vice versa. The arcade contains, in round numbers, 160 apartments. The cellars are fitted up in an elegant stile as refreshing places. The first story is designed for stores, the second is principally rented as offices, and the whole of the third is occupied by the Philadelphia Museum.

That it is a great ornament to the city, every one admits, and we trust that the contractors will be properly rewarded for their public spirit.

Extract from Miss Mitford's Village Sketches.

Ah! horn is a shriller din mingling with the small artillery—a shriller and more continuous. We are not yet arrived within sight of Master Western's cottage, snugly hidden behind a clump of elms; but we are in full hearing of Dame Weston's tongue, raised as usual to scolding-pitch.

The Westons are new arrivals in our neighbourhood, and the first thing heard of them was a complaint from the wife to our magistrate of her husband's beating her—it was a regular charge of assault—an information in full form. A most piteous case did Dame Weston make of it, softening her voice for the once into a shrill tremulous whine, and exciting the mingled pity and anger—pity towards herself, anger towards her husband—of the whole female world, pitiful and indignant as the female world is wont to be on such occasions. Every woman in the parish railed at Master Weston; and poor Master Weston was summoned to attend the bench on the ensuing Saturday, and answer the charge; and such was the clamour abroad and at home, that the unlucky culprit, terrified at the sound of a warrant and a constable, ran away and was not heard of for a fortnight.

At the end of that time he was discovered and brought to the bench; and Dame Weston again told her story, and, as before, on the full cry. She had no witnesses, and the bruises of which she made complaint had disappeared, and there were no women present to make common cause with the sex. Still, however, the general feeling was against Master Weston; and it would have gone hard with him, when he was called in, if a most unexpected witness had not risen up in his favour. His wife had brought in her arms a little girl about eighteen months old, partly perhaps to move compassion in her favour; for a woman with a child in her arms is always an object that excites kind feelings. The little girl had looked shy and frightened, and had been as quiet as a lamb during her mother's examination; but she no sooner saw her father, from whom she had been a fortnight separated, than she clapped her hands, and laughed, and cried, "Daddy, daddy!" and sprang into his arms, and hung round his neck, and covered him with kisses—again shouting, "Daddy, come home! daddy! daddy!"—and finally nestled her little head in his bosom, with a fulness of contentment, an assurance of tenderness and protection, such as no wife-beating tyrant ever did inspire, or ever could inspire, since the days of King Solomon. Our magistrates acted in the very spirit of the Jewish monarch; they accepted the evidence of nature, and dismissed the complaint. And subsequent events have fully justified their decision; Mistress Weston proving not only renowned for the feminine accomplishment of scolding (tongue-banging, it is called in our parts—a compound word, which deserves to be Greek,) but is actually herself addicted to administering the conjugal discipline, the infliction of which she was pleased to impute to her luckless husband.

Now we cross the stile, and walk up the fields to the Shaw. How beautifully green this pasture looks! and how finely the evening sun glances between the holes of that clump of trees, beech, and ash, and aspen! and how sweet the hedge-rows are with woodbine and wild scabious, or, as the country people call it, the gipsey-rose! Here is little Annie Weston, the unconscious witness, with cheeks as red as a real rose tottering up the path to meet her father. And here is the carroty-pated urchin, George Coper, returning from work, and singing "Home! sweet Home!" at the top of his voice; and then, when the notes move too high for him, continuing the air in a whistle, until he has turned the impassible corner; then taking up again the song and the words, "Home! sweet Home!" and looking as if he felt their full import, ploughboy though he be. And so he does; for he is one of a large, an honest, a kind, and an industrious family, where all goes well, and where the poor ploughboy is sure of finding cheerful faces and coarse comforts—all that he has learned to desire. Oh, to be as cheaply and as thoroughly contented as George Coper! All his luxuries, a cricket-match!—all his wants satisfied in "home! sweet home!"

Nothing but noises to-day! They are cleaning Farmer Brookes's great bean-field, and crying the "Harvest Home!" in a chorus, before which, all other sounds—the song, the scolding, the gunnery—fade away, and become faint echoes. A pleasant noise is that! though, for one's ears' sake, one makes some haste to get away from it. And here, in happy time, is that pretty wood, the Shaw, with its broad pathway, its tangled dingles, its nuts, and its honeysuckles;—and, carrying away a fagot of those sweetest flowers, we reach Hannah Bint's: of whom, and of whose doings, we shall say more another time. M.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

"'Tis now how sweet the wint'ry night
Spent with the old illustrious dead,
While, by the taper's trembling light,
I seem the awful course to tread,
Where *genius, wealth, and learning* lie."

ARKWRIGHT.

One of the most gratifying employments of the cultivated and enquiring mind, is, to muse and meditate upon the pages of the history of knowledge: but it is by no means an unqualified enjoyment, for those pages present a most varied picture of the greatness and the littleness of man. There we behold the grandeur, the absurdity, the imperfection of human conceptions; the vastness and the deficiency of our achievements; the lofty aspirations of which we are capable, and the utter futility of our endeavors to realize them: there we participate in the joy of the sage at the success of persevering exertion; there we exult in the triumph of ambitious mental effort; but there also obtrude upon us the ignorance that cannot comprehend; the envy that will not appreciate, and narrow prejudice and dark malignant bigotry—like ill omened birds of night raising their hideous outcries at the opening day—closing their dazzled eyes, and turning their backs upon the blessed beams of light which are breaking through the gloom, and gradually showing up the dim outlines of the objects that surround, influence, and hold terrific sway over the path of life; we are the unwilling observers of their struggles to preserve and strengthen the dominion of error—to check the soarings, blight the hopes, and destroy the dearest acquisitions and most valued products of genius—to persecute it, their demoniac delight; to prostrate and exterminate it, the ruling impulses of their natures. This is the diversified scene; the moonlight piece of strong relief; this, the group of opposites; these, the intellectual antipodes; that the pages of the history of knowledge hold up to our consideration. Let us contemplate them a little more closely; few employments are more interesting, in an hour of retirement from the whirl of business; and may we not add, none can be made more useful. Let us, then,

"——*repeople* with the past."

What has become of the abstruse and intricate philosophy of Aristotle?—and yet the time long was that this system, the offspring of a profound, but too subtile intellect, with all its absurdities and sophistries, was taught and received as sound and true, in every school of science. What have become of the splendid, but fanciful day dreams (alas! that some of them should be day dreams) of Plato? the ingenious, but visionary metaphysics of Gassendi and of Des Cartes? the theories of Malebranche and Arnaud? And were not the creations of Plato's fertile imagination and the air-built theorems of his followers, once confided in—not as the sublimest conceptions of mental acuity and purity, aspiring after imaginary excellence, and wrapt up in delightful, though illusive visions of a spirituality, perfect and spotless, beyond the contaminations of earth and sense, but confined in, as the perfection of practical wisdom, and upheld, as the attainable subject of human virtue. The systems of Des Cartes and his opponent Gassendi; of Malebranche and his followers: has not the day of their celebrity long since passed away? Yes, the day when these men were regarded as having reached the ultima thule of human discovery, has departed—for Locke reasoned, and Newton demonstrated: yet did not the learned of the earth look up to them as the high priests of the oracles of truth, and as such receive their erroneous revelations? Deluded and fascinated as they were by the radiance which their genius threw over their extravagancies, like the glorious hues of a dark and floating cloud, kindled up by the beams of the setting sun. And such were the wanderings of exalted minds, such the fallacies of acute and inquisitive philosophy—the dictators of their age. If, then, they could thus mistake, if their systems could not stand the test of after investigation, the thought will rise and startle us, may not some of those systems in which we now trust, suffer from the attacks of the learned of other days? May not those that are not established upon the basis of experimental proof be hereafter considered as equally unfounded and unsubstantial with those to which we have just alluded?

What a specimen of soundness and weakness of judgment, of intellectual greatness, united to a lamentable deficiency of moral principle, is exhibited in the character of Paracelsus; eminent in physics, worthy of all praise for deep and indefatigable research, yet dissatisfied with legitimate fame, a shameless and dishonest pretender to long sought but impossible discoveries—or Burman, so profound in Grecian learning, so able a critic, living in open violation of moral duty, and in defiance of decency itself;—or Salmasius, the erudite and skilful opponent of Milton, rejoicing at the misfortunes, and assailing with the vilest calumny, the reputation of a virtuous and successful antagonist;—or the Scaligers, for learning and extensive research almost without an example, so meanly contumelious, as to be incapable of speaking favourably of another's talents, or of doing justice to another's worth; instigated by a vanity so degrading and contemptible, as to fabricate a tale of their claims to a princely descent, (as if that could have added a brightness to the halo of their reputation);—or Psalmanazar, wasting the powers and acquisitions of an extraordinary intellect, deeply imbued with scientific research, upon a gross and audacious imposture;—or the French and German illuminate those gifted but misdirected minds, who would have overturned the very pillars of social order, that, like him who set fire to the temple of Diana, they might contemplate and gain a name, for the destruction they had effected; or in the vain hope of reducing society to its original elements, and then rearing—they knew not what—but something that would be better and more conducive to the happiness of man; something that would develope his capabilities, and elevate his thoughts, and augment his virtues, far, far beyond the corrupt and unequal institutions which they sought to level with the dust; something that would have reason for its firm foundation and support. Thus pursuing a visionary good, that flitted before them, and led them on through brake and brier, like the ignis fatuus of some stagnant pool—about as substantial and as easily to be obtained. These are striking instances of the perversion of genius, and the abuse of extraordinary mental endowment. Melancholy proofs of the weakness and imperfection of human nature, even in its strictest walks, from which we willingly turn our attention. The theme is uncongenial—it offers no allurements—nothing for the pride of man to repose upon with smiles of self-complacency; but for all that, we should sometimes bend our minds to the consideration of it. We should search out and scrutinize our deficiencies, that we may guard and fortify ourselves.—To know one's weakness, is to increase one's strength. Let us not desist, though our discoveries should often be rather advantageous than agreeable.

Now, as my thoughts wander back to the years that are gone, the venerated shades of the victims of intolerant superstition appear before me. I behold Galileo rising above the ignorance which surrounds him, and penetrating, with a keen eye, the sublime secret of the planetary system. I look again, and behold him arraigned as a criminal, and forced, by threats of torture, publicly to recant and disavow the truths he had discovered and proclaimed. Who is this miserable being, squalid in his attire, emaciated and wretched in his appearance; his high and haggard brow bespeaks a life of thought, and pain, and suffering; disease is fast quenching the fire intellect of his faded eye; the paleness of famine is on his sunken cheek? It is Cornelius Agrippa, for some philosophical experiments accused of magic; shunned like an evil spirit—cut off from all intercourse with his fellow-man—and abhorred as an agent of the infernal. What man is this, resting his head in deep meditation against the wall of his dungeon—his countenance tells of a mind resolved, on high thoughts intently fixed, whose energies, not the dreary loneliness of his prison house, nor the taunts and insults of his persecutors, can extinguish or diminish? It is the first philosopher of the age—an intellectual phenomenon—he who rose a sun, upon the midnight of the mind—Roger Bacon.

"——Nature's most secret steps,
He like her shadow has pursued."

For his services to mankind, thus awarded with fetters and a dungeon, behold this aged man—mangled—insulted—smote upon, and thrust forward by a noisy and infuriated throng, stimulated and led on by ruffian nobles and titled priests. I hear the cry, "To the stake—to the stake with the vile heretic! Let him have a foretaste, on earth, of the agonies which his sinful soul is doomed to undergo hereafter!" I see the martyr at the stake, tortured, yet resigned. Pardon is proclaimed as the reward of apostacy: he heeds it not—his eyes are raised to heaven, where the hopes of his soul are centred, in the certainty of immortal bliss: he is already dead to earth. I hear the broken murmurs of the last prayer that quivers on his lips, as he sinks into the flames: it breathes forgiveness to his persecutors.—These are men "of whom the world was not worthy." Many years have rolled by; various changes have taken place in the condition of man; revolution has succeeded revolution; religious reformation has given the dignity of thought; information has extended its benign sway over the *mind* and character, since these atrocities were perpetrated. The empire of ignorance and barbarism has been assailed and shaken; but though diminished, it still exists; and even where we should fondly hope that the last traces of this dominion had disappeared—even in our own favoured land, are there not lingerings of the spirit that prompted the persecution of the learned, and lighted the flames of martyrdom?

A Boethius, consoling himself in prison, by writing upon "the consolations of philosophy;" a Buchanan, composing sacred paraphrases; Raleigh, his "history of the world;" Grotius, a commentary on St. Matthew; the injured Tasso striking his harp with all his wonted inspiration—the flow of his imagination unchecked by the violence of oppression—are animating evidences of the majesty of mind, which cannot be subdued by the pressure of adverse circumstance; and what admirer of the dignity of his species does not experience a glow and exhilaration of soul, when such instances of it attract his notice?—But will not the recollection of the occasions that called them forth mar his gratification, and cast a gloom over the rising enthusiasm of his feelings? Camoens, illustrious supporter of the grandeur of the epic muse—isolated sustainer of the poetic renown of thy country! Cervantes, first of novelists! Beaumont and Fletcher—Purchas—Boyce—Otway—unfortunate and neglected sons of genius; what fearful witnesses are you of the ingratitude of your countrymen! The list might be brought down to much later times—but I will not add another name to it. Even now there is to be found in the multitude, and among the intelligent whose cultivation has not increased their liberality, an open or ill-concealed contempt for speculations above their comprehension, or in opposition to their peculiar habits of thinking—the pride of opinion is offended, and the sense of superiority distresses and mortifies. There is a desire to undermine and drag down those who are beheld with envious eyes upon the heights of intellectual distinction—to reduce them to their own level, since they despair of ever attaining to these. This accounts for the sneers and carpings of malevolent criticism, the petulent comment, the affected candour, the injurious commendation, the half-hidden irony, the mean surmise, the detestable insinuations, and the open and undisguised, and therefore less despicable acrimony of personal vituperation, and the relish with which they are too apt to be received and encouraged. The disheartening coldness which is shown to the ambition of young genius; the inclination to clip his wings, to "strip him of his plumage, and fix him to the earth," may be traced to the same source.—The oil'spring bears upon its front the indisputable proofs of its parentage—the stream, though diminished to a scanty rivulet, betrays, by its bitterness and impurity, the fountain from whence it issued.

Look over Europe! Does not much of the darkness of the middle ages cover a great part of it? Much will have to be done—persevering must be his efforts, before man, in some of the countries which compose that portion, enjoy even a modicum of the liberty of speech or the press, and, consequently, before even a slight encouragement is given to the highest and most valuable efforts of the understanding, or bright-eyed fancy be permitted to wander in her favourite haunts—restore, and burn incense at her deserted and ruined fanes—luxuriate in her breezy groves—sit by her lone and gently flowing streams, with soft and soothing sounds, "to meditation dear," and give free and fearless utterance to her beaming creations, her sublime speculations, and her impassioned thoughts. From what they have said and done, it would seem to be the desire of some rulers to cut off from the multitude every means of improvement—to annihilate in them the very faculty of thinking.

The Emperor of Austria has shamelessly expressed his wish, that his subjects should not read. He is right; education would open their eyes to the injustice of their condition, and when they once have a chance of thinking like men, they may, in all probability, begin to act like men. What a proof is here of the falsity of the system which gives him, and such as him, their power. Emancipation! emancipation! well may they dread the name—it strikes upon their ear, like the knell of their domination. Let them link and bind themselves together by oaths the most solemn, to prevent or retard it—their success, I hope and believe, will be short lived. The spirit of intelligence will move over the mighty mass of European subjection, infusing life, and warmth, and vigour in its course. There will be a stirring up and a calling into action of the energies

of manhood. The philanthropic age shall unfold, without restraint, his projects for the melioration of his fellow men, to a grateful generation. The voice of the patriot shall yet be heard and applauded in the halls of classic Italy; the poet shall yet pour forth his soul, and animate the noble and the brave, amid the crumbling monuments of the days of her pristine glory. The hymn of liberty shall yet swell along the romantic streams of Spain—the wild carol and rejoicing step of her well clad peasant, as he roams through her pleasant vallies, or treads her vine covered hills, shall proclaim that she is prospering. Greece! degraded, insulted, and struggling Greece! shall she not cherish the flame she has kindled—shall not the time come, when the virtues of her worthies of old, shall bud again and flourish in the bosoms of their descendants?—— But I set out with being retrospective—following, however, instead of stemming the current of my feelings, I have become *very* prospective—I therefore pulled for shore as soon as I could, for fear of losing my way, and completely putting an end to the propriety of the title I have given to this essay, sketch,—or what you will.

J. B. S.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

A writer in one of the most respectable London Medical Journals, gives the following exposition of the cause and cure of *stammering*. We are induced to copy it by the knowledge that the writer's opinions are in unison with those of others whose knowledge of the subject is derived from observation and experience. His object is, in his own words, "to rescue the community from the harpy claims of mercenary charlatans, and to remove from the medical profession the opprobrium of being unable to do that which is effected by men, and even women, unacquainted with the structure, the physiology, or the diseases of the human frame."

"During the act of speaking, air must either be passing *out or into* the lungs—or, at all events, out or into the mouth—that is, during expiration or inspiration. Most people (who have a perfect command over the organs of speech) can articulate imperfectly and with difficulty during *inspiration*—but not so the stammerer. In attempting to speak, while *drawing in* air, or while the lungs are empty, or nearly so, *he* will not be able to articulate at all; and not knowing the cause of this inability, he will make repeated, and often convulsive efforts, accompained more or less with those hideous distortions of countenance so characteristic of the stammerer, until, by accident, rather than by design, he draws in a full breath, and effects the utterance of his words, while the air is flowing naturally *from* the lungs. I repeat it then, that—stammering arises from an attempt to speak when the lungs are empty, or when the stammerer is drawing in his breath. This habit having been once contracted, generally becomes aggravated by time: and I need not say that thousands of individuals are almost cut off from social intercourse, and rendered miserable by the said impediment.

"From these premises, which I know to be correct, the method of cure will be easily understood. It consists in making the stammerer (of a child, for an adult can do it himself) take in a deep inspiration, and repeat with the whole force of the *expiration*, the different letters of the alphabet—numerals—monosyllables, *one by one*. This may be prefaced or not, by several hours practice of slow and deep breathing. As for the repetition of the monosyllabic pronunciation, it must be continued for hours, days, or weeks, according to the condition of the patient, such as his age, capacity, strength of lungs, or inveteracy of the impediment. The stammerer must next proceed to the utterance of polysyllables, *during one expiration;*—then short sentences—and lastly long sentences; thus reversing, in fact, the evil habit, until, at *length*, a new habit is acquired, and the cure effected. In some cases, this desirable object will be accomplished in a few hours—in others, it will require months. In general, a few days, or at most, weeks, will be sufficient.—Having put this discovery to the test of experiment, and completely verified the theory I had formed in my mind, I need hardly say that I chose the pleasure of communicating a blessing to my fellow-creatures rather than the acquisition of personal emolument.

Rights of the Public in a Theatre.—At Glasgow a man having hissed a performance in which Il Diavolo Antonio was concerned, was rudely turned out of the Theatre, and taken into custody. The magistrates, on the case being brought before them, fined the manager 20 guineas, and £16 4s expenses. This was appealed from, by a bill of suspension, but the original decision was confirmed by the Lord Ordinary, with additional costs.

Melancholy consequence of gaming. An officer in the British service, a young gentleman only 23 years of age, of very respectable family, put an end to his existence on Saturday last, in a shooting gallery in London. He had lost at play, in the gaming houses of London, such sums as his circumstances did not enable him to afford. The consequence was the act of self-destruction. He went into the shooting gallery, took a pistol to try a shot, put it to his ear, and in an instant he was a dead man. The jury on the inquest gave a verdict of *lunacy*.

The following interesting account of the ascension of Mont Blanc by a female is related in the *Memoirs sur Josephine*:—"Only one female has ascended Mont Blanc to the same height as M. de Saussure. This was a servant at an inn, who thought it shameful that her sex should not have more courage; she declared her determination to follow the first person who should attempt that exploit. In vain was she told that she would not be able to endure the fatigue of such a journey, which would compel her to sleep two nights upon the ice. She, however, persisted, and set out accompanied by two Englishmen and seven guides. When she arrived about half way, she was already ill, and the party wished her to renounce her project; but all exhortation was in vain. She declared that she would rather die than descend without having first placed her foot in the same place where M. de Saussure had put his. As she ascended her illness increased; but her courage did not diminish. The excessive cold which they experienced produced a vomiting, which nothing would assuage; but no sooner was she spoken to about returning, than she suffered an attack of the nerves even more violent than the illness, which was inflicted by the cold and fatigue. 'Drag me,' said she, 'carry me, do any thing you please, but let me touch the stone which has been erected to perpetuate the journey of M. de Saussure, and I shall die happy.' At length after great fatigue and dreadful suffering her wish was accomplished; in so exhausted a state, however, was she when she attained the summit, that the guides were obliged to carry her down again, and she remained more than six weeks between life and death."

Sorties of the Turks from Giurgevo.—A letter from an English hussar officer at the Russian Camp before Giurgevo, gives the following description of the sorties of the Turks to attack the Russian entrenched camp, which is at the distance of five miles, and is merely kept there to watch the garrisons of Rutschuk and Giurgevo, on the Danube:—The Pacha is very active, and has his favourite days for sorties, which are generally on Thursdays, Saturdays, or Sundays. Reinforced by troops from Rutschuk, he will at those times come out with a force of 6 or 7,000 men, and endeavour at once to penetrate to the encampment of his enemy, or to draw up under protection of the guns of the fortress, and tempt his adversary from his position, and within range of the shot of the works. Frequently, after cannonading for a time, the Turks will move forward in a tolerable line of cavalry and infantry mixed; and then, in masses of wedges, composed promiscuously of those two forces, and with shouts of "Allah! Allah! Allah!" they will advance upon their opponents. Infuriated often by opium, they are very vigorous at first; but the coolness and firmness of the Russians, who usually receive them in squares, supporting each other, and the cavalry having at the same time guns at their angles—and the steady and well directed fire, particularly of their artillery, soon disperse and put the Moslem to flight; and then the Cossacks are let loose upon them.

They have always been very wary of the squares of infantry, upon which, notwithstanding they are only formed three deep, the Turkish cavalry have not succeeded in making any impression. The field-pieces of the Turks are, if any thing, of a smaller calibre than those of the Russians, and were at first drawn by bullocks instead of horses; but in the practice of their artillery, they are by no means so deficient as is generally supposed: it is possible they may have foreigners with them, for their shot, contrary to received opinion, are thrown with an accuracy that would do credit to regularly disciplined artillerists.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Joseph Hunton who was convicted last week upon an indictment for forging the acceptances of a bill of Exchange which he had discounted at the banking house of Sir W. Curtis & Co. was tried again on Tuesday upon a second indictment charging him with another offence of the same description. The trial lasted a considerable time, and when the evidence had closed, Mr. Justice Park summed up very minutely, and the jury after a short consultation said—We find him not guilty, on account of its not being his intention to defraud, having lodged security in the hands of Curtis & Co.—Mr. Justice Park; do you believe the acceptance forged, and that the prisoner uttered it?—Jury, *Yes*.—Mr. Justice Park; Then lodging security is no extenuation of the offence; I cannot take your verdict in that form; you must either say guilty or not guilty. The Jury again consulted, and returned a verdict of Guilty; but strongly recommended him to mercy.—The prisoner then received sentence of *Death*. It is said that Sir W. Curtis & Co. have suffered a loss of £8000, by the forgeries of Hunton; and that an offer of indemnity was made to them, provided they did not prosecute, but this they declined.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(*From La Belle Assemblee.*)

Morning Dress.—A petticoat of ethereal blue Gros de Naples, with two broad bias folds round the border, on which are raised ornaments, representing branches of palm leaves. A canezou spencer of cambric, trimmed down the front, and round the base of the waist with a ruche of thread tulle; and surmounted at the throat by a very full quadruple ruff of the same material. The sleeves very wide, and a la Marie, with the fulness confined at equal distances. Mancherons of cambric, with a double quilling of tulle, ornament the sleeves at the shoulders. At the wrists are bracelets of broad black velvet, fastened with a gold buckle. A sash of white satin ribbon encircles the waist. The hair is arranged in ringlets round the face, entire bouchons, under a hat of Murrey-coloured Gros de Naples, ornamented with bows of the same coloured ribbon, on which are hair stripes in black; a few flowers, in bouquets, are slightly scattered over the crown; they consist of blue convolvuluses and geraniums.

Walking Dress.—A *dress of myrtle* green Gros de Naples, with a very broad hem at the border, Vandyked at the head, and trimmed round the points with a full double ruche of the same material and color, as the dress, pinked. The body made to fit tight to the shape, and bound round the waist with a zone *pointed in* front. Sleeves a la Marie, confined only by one band, at the thickest part of the arm, above the elbow: broad gauntlet cuff, with a row of very small buttons placed up it, on the outside of the arm. A pelerine of white sarcenet or Gros de Naples edged with a narrow rolleau of green, and near the throat is an ornament of beautiful embroidery in green. Beneath a French ruff of lace, tied round the throat, is a painted silk sautoir cravat. The ground of this elegant appendage is pistachio-green, on which are admirably painted various flowers. The bonnet worn with this dress is of Navarin-brown, or, as prefered by some ladies, of the same color as the dress. The crown is trimmed in front with two double folds, in bias, of the same color and material as the bonnet, with bows of myrtle green ribbon. The bonnet ties with a bow on the right side. Half boots of light grey corded silk, with the tips of kid, and Woodstock gloves complete this costume.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

After a trifling reaction, the price of corn has again risen, and we believe there is no doubt entertained that the ports will be open for the admission of foreign grain, at the low duty of one shilling per quarter. Every additional inquiry we have been able to make, confirms the view which we have uniformly taken of this subject. In Canada, the price of wheat, from recent accounts, has attained a very high rate, and, on the continent of Europe, the question of a scarcity has long ago been settled. We some time since, stated certain facts, which had come to our knowledge, respecting the prudence and foresight exercised by the French government, in procuring large supplies of grain from every available quarter, even from England—and a recent occurrence shows that France is still mindful of the necessities of her people. Letters have been received here, stating, that the French government, has prohibited the export of corn from France, and that the shipment of "fifteen cargoes of grain," at Havre, had been, in consequence of this prohibition, prevented.

Recent letters from Oporto represent the whole of the northern provinces of Portugal to be in a convulsed state. On the 22d ult. a force of 2,000 Guerillas was stated to be within three leagues of Oporto.

We are informed that the greatest preparations are making in the Crimea for a secret expedition. It is not unlikely that the Grand Seignior will very soon have serious business in the neighborhood of Constantinople. It is also stated that the blockade of the Dardanelles renders the Turks uneasy, who, whatever may be said on the subject, are by no means satisfied with the changes introduced into the empire.—*Journal des Debats.*

Genoa, Oct. 23.—It is reported that two schooner-rigged Tripolitan cruizers have captured six vessels under the Neapolitan flag, on the Roman coast, and near Civita Vecchia. A vessel arrived at Malta from Tripoli in the West, which she left 28th ult. had on board the crews of four Neapolitan captured vessels, and reported that three other prizes were going into Tripoli when she sailed. Eight cruizers were out from Tripoli.

GREECE.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday last contains a despatch from Lieut. General, the Marquis de Maison, commanding in chief the French forces in the Morea, addressed to the Minister of War, and announcing the surrender of the fortresses of Maseona, (Coron, Modon, Navarino,) and of Patras, and the castle of the Morea, which had been left by Ibrahim Pacha, in the occupation of 5,600 Turkish and Egyptian troops, who were to be immediately embarked for Egypt, with their arms and baggage. The Governor of Navarino, on being summoned by Admiral de Rigny, to give up the possession of that place to the French, made answer, "The Porte is not at war with the French or the English; no act of hostility will be committed."—Hassan Pacha, who commanded in Modon, declared to the Marquis de Maison, "that he could not surrender the fortress, but that, if he was taken prisoner in spite of himself, he hoped as good terms would be given to him as the garrison of Navarino," which was promised him.—Both places were then occupied by French troops, the French and British squadrons supporting and participating in the arrangements for the attack. The Governor of Coron having ascertained the fate of those two fortresses, by an officer, whom he was permitted to send for that purpose, and seeing dispositions made for an attack, both by land and sea, which must have resulted in the destruction of that place, with the garrison, then opened the gates, and quietly yielded possession.—Hadji Abdulha, Pacha of Patras, finding that place surrounded by a bold and successful movement of the brigade of troops and artillery sent against it, immediately capitulated. The colours of these allied powers were hoisted in the several forts; and the Marquis de Maison states his intention to deliver up Coron to the Greek government as soon as it shall send regular troops to occupy it.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburgh Journal gives, in an extraordinary Supplement, a bulletin of the Russian army in Asia. General Peskowitsch's reports to his Majesty, as follows:—

Being informed that a great number of the inhabitants of the province of Kars, whom the Turks were taking away to Ardaghane, wished to return home, Colonel Prince Bekowitz Czerkasky was sent to deliver them. He had two battalions of chasseurs, 200 Cossacks, 70 Armenian horsemen of Kars, and four pieces of light artillery. At the distance of 15 wersts from Ardaghane, we learnt that the Pacha of Mouscht, at the head of 4000 men, was driving towards Erzerum the inhabitants to whose assistance our troops came, and he resolved to attack the enemy. The Turks at first fell back, but by his skilful manœuvres he compelled them to fight, and they were soon completely put to the route, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Among the former was the son of the Pacha of Mouscht, and 16 superior officers. In general the enemy's loss was very considerable. We had 32 men killed or missing, and 23 wounded.

On the 22d August the fortress of Ardaghane surrendered voluntarily (the 3d of September) to Major General Bergmann, who had gone from Kars with a small detachment, to take possession of that town, and to disperse the parties of the enemy that were flying from Akhalzyk towards Erzerum.

The same Papers contain an Order of the Day addressed by Gen. Paskewitsch to his troops, after the storming of the fortress of Akhalzyk, in which he bestows the highest commendations on their valour, both in taking the fortress and in storming the enemy's camp. He says, that in 22 years' service, he has seen many brave armies, but none more brave or more patient under fatigue and privation.

Various commercial advantages and privileges have been granted by the Emperor to the fortress Anapa, lately taken from the Turks. It may perhaps be inferred from this that Russia does not intend to restore that important fortress to the Turks.

From the Manchester Times of Nov. 7.

The papers which were lately so loud in boasting of the Turkish invincibility are now very quiet. They refer not to their late exultation and prognostications. They see the Russians in possession of the only important fortress on the coast road to Constantinople; and they do not venture any thing in the way of prediction, as to what will be effected against the Mahomedans in another year, should a peace not be patched up by the intervention of England and Austria before the *spring*.

LONDON, *November* 4.

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to *upwards of 900,000 men*, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 troops against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.

Letters from Portugal confirm the reports of the renewed efforts of the Constitutionalists in the north of Portugal. The Constitutional Guerillas of Traos-Montes were, at the date of the last account, in such force as to menace Oporto, and the Governor, in alarm, had sent the 19th regiment of infantry, with a quantity of artillery, to occupy Carvalho d'Este, for the purpose of checking their progress. They had entered Villa Real, however, and released all the Constitutionalists who were in prison there. The following is extracted from a letter dated Lisbon, October 19:—"The latest news from Oporto is of a very interesting nature. It appears that some of the soldiery that had retreated to Gallicia, after the affair of Oporto, have been joined by bands of Don Pedro's partizans, who, fearful of arrest, have thought it expedient to do with sword in hand, rather than be dragged from dungeon into dungeon. The fact *is*, that the numbers of these armed people are daily increasing. Villa Real, in Tras-os-Montes, was stormed by them; the prisoners were set at liberty; and a similar attempt is supposed to be in contemplation in Oporto, where Conde de Sao Laurenco, the actual military governor, has his head quarters every night surrounded by the police guards, the present Janissaries of this country. Fire was kept up between them and some detachments of regular troops sent against them from Oporto. The 4th regiment of infantry, now at Oporto, has shown symptoms of proclaiming Don Pedro. All accounts agree in considering the want of a military chief the only thing that delays a most serious reaction.

The situation of Don Miguel explains the hurry and anxiety with which certain cabinets have pretended to carry the negotiations about the marriage of the young queen. The interruption with Brazil puts an end to the commerce of Lisbon; and if Don Pedro follows that line of politics, which circumstances were forcibly bringing him to, a new blockade of Oporto, vice versa, from the one of last June, will take place at that trading port.

Letters from Oporto, received in Plymouth the beginning of the week, state that "several constitutional guerilla parties have sprung up in the northern province of Portugal. It is said that the Brazilian consul has raised in Denmark 800 men as volunteers for the young queen of Portugal, to co-operate with the emigrants now in Plymouth; and that generals Saldanha and Stubbs are in the Netherlands, endeavouring to raise volunteers in the same cause.

A letter from Oporto received this morning, dated the 22d ult. states that all the northern provinces of Portugal continue in the most convulsed state. A detachment of 2,000 Guerillas was within three leagues of Oporto.

An article from Lisbon, dated the 19th Oct. anticipates the passing of a decree for the organization of a body of Royalist Volunteers. The Marquis de Chaves is said to be appointed Inspector General. But the most interesting report from that quarter is the intelligence supposed to have reached the government of Don Miguel from the Brazils. According to this account, the Emperor Don Pedro has appointed a Regency, consisting of seven members, who are charged with the maintenance of his daughter's rights as Queen of Portugal, until she becomes of age.

Paris, Oct. 31.—On the 21st October, the Editor of the Augsburgh Gazette received an anonymous letter, which announced from Brunswick the event below described, and which has caused a great sensation in that country:—

"On the 12th October, the 6th regiment of Hanoverian Infantry, and a division of Hanoverian Hulans, made an irruption into the district of Theding-Hausen, belonging to Brunswick, and all the remonstrances of the local authorities were in vain. Information of the event was immediately sent to the Ducal Government."

CONGRESS.

Monday, December 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Eaton introduced a Joint Resolution, amending the Resolution of 1819, relative to the election of a Printer to each House of Congress, so as to make a majority, instead of a plurality of votes, necessary to a choice. Mr. Silsbee gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill for the construction of a Breakwater at Nantucket.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions laid on the table on Friday were taken up and agreed to, but the hour having been nearly consumed by the offering of petitions, very few new resolutions were offered.—The House then took up the Bill making a further allowance of drawback on Sugar refined in the United States, upon which some discussion took place, which was interrupted before any disposition of the Bill by a successful motion to adjourn.

Mr. Cambreleng, yesterday, presented a memorial signed by 7000 citizens of New-York, praying for a duty of 10 per cent. on Auction Sales.

On Motion of Mr. Ward, yesterday, the petition heretofore presented from the officers of the Army in the late War with Great Britain for grants of lands, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Our readers will recollect that this was the subject of a resolution offered to the House by Mr. Ward on Friday, and rejected.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Noble introduced two bills for pensioning certain soldiers and widows. Mr. White's resolution referring it to the Committee of the Judiciary to digest and report some improvements in the United States Judiciary system, was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of resolutions were offered yesterday, among which, one by Mr. Hodges, of Massachusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on Coffee, was rejected, by a vote of 70 to 47. Several petitions were presented from the North and East, praying for duties on auction sales. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some further discussion took place, which terminated in the order for the engrossment of the bill for a third reading this day, by a *vote of 117 to 71*.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The following memorial is left at the Coffee House for Signatures, and the citizens will also be waited on at their dwellings.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the subscribers, Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully sheweth,

That your Memorialists are deeply sensible of the many important subjects which necessarily engage the attention of your honourable bodies, and it is only under feelings of conscientious duty, that they deem it proper how to address you.

The present happy and exalted condition of our country, loudly calls for profound gratitude to God, for our national and individual prosperity. The unexampled blessings of Civil and Religious liberty which we, as a people, have so long enjoyed, require on our parts, that so far at least as is consistent with our safety and welfare, we should extend these blessings to every part of our population.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully call your attention to the situation of the poor Slaves in the District of Columbia, and more particularly in that Territory, which, of all other in the United States, or in the World, should be trodden only by freemen.

In the cession of this District to the United States, no condition or restraint on the power of Congress is to be found. The absolute and unqualified right of legislation, similar to a case when a country is newly conquered or otherwise acquired, was vested in them. The States of Maryland and Virginia cheerfully relinquish all their rights and all their claims over this selected and separated spot, and it came under the exclusive jurisdiction, not of any particular description of the States, but of the entire collective body.—The inhabitants adopted the new government with pleasure, and have derived incalculable profit from its location. There was no implied obligation to continue the stain of Slavery within it. There exists none of those reasons derived from supposed public inconvenience, but perhaps founded on the fear of imaginary evil in tolerating the entire freedom of the coloured population.

Your Memorialists can therefore perceive no plausible, certainly no reasonable ground, for continuing, at the expense of the national character, the system of domestic slavery within a district, which by the operation of our excellent constitution is placed upon an eminence that attracts the notice of the world; and most respectfully they pray that Congress will be pleased to provide by law for the total extinction of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The following notices of the Casket were crowded out of the second edition of this paper last week—they are, therefore, re-inserted:

From the Sackett's Harbour Advocate.

THE CASKET.

The October No. of this valuable work contains an engraving of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, together with a *fac simile of the handwriting* of this sage of America. The fac simile consists of a letter written by Doct. Franklin to Mr. Strahan, the King's Printer in London, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. The engravings which accompany each number of this work, are of superior workmanship, and generally of the most valuable kind, and ought to entitle it to a liberal patronage. The contents of the letter alluded to above, are as follows:—

Philad'a. July 5, 1775.

Mr. Strahan,

You are a Member of Parliament, and one of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction.—You have begun to burn our Towns, and murder our People.—Look upon your Hands!—They are stained with the Blood of your Relations!—You and I were long Friends —You are now my Enemy,—and

I am, Yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

From the Western Mercury.

We publish in this week's paper the prospectus of the "*Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment*;" a handsomely printed monthly publication, containing 48 royal octavo pages in each No. and embellished with splendid Engravings of distinguished Americans, and American Scenery, at the very low price of $2 50 per annum in advance. We have long been in the habit of perusing the Casket, and frankly acknowledge we have derived more pleasure from its perusal than any other periodical of the day. We are of opinion such works have considerable influence upon the morals of their readers, and for that reason alone are highly deserving encouragement.

We know of no literary publication colemporary with the Casket, so well capable of acquiring a permanent influence upon the mind of its readers. We would particularly recommend it to parents, as a work calculated to instil correct moral sentiments into the juvenile breast.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 28d of October, states that the whole number of deaths up to that period, amounted to about *one thousand*. On the 18th there were forty-six deaths, and on the 23d eighteen. The rains had commenced, and it was supposed that a continuance, of which there was every probability, would have a favorable effect. There had been no arrivals from the United States since the departure of Soto, which sailed on the 10th.

Middletown, Conn. Dec. 6.—A most daring robbery, together with an attempt to murder, was perpetrated in Durham, on Monday night last. The store of Messrs. Coe and Wadsworth was broken open by two villains and considerable property carried off. A son of Mr. Wadsworth slept in a room over the store, accompanied by a large dog. He was aroused by the noise of the robbers, and seizing a musket at his bedside, pointed it out of the window, and fired at them. One of the robbers shot at him with a pistol at the same time; neither shot took effect. The pistol ball, however, struck within a short distance of Mr. Wadsworth's head. He then descended the stairs with the dog, and on reaching the door, one of the villains knocked him down. A brief struggle ensued, during which the dog exerted his teeth and strength with great skill and some effect, when the robbers made their escape.

The Elizabeth City (N. C.) paper of the 10th instant says, that within the previous six weeks, nearly or quite fifty vessels, averaging 75 or 80 tons each, have arrived and been taken up with avidity, some loaded and departed, and others taking in cargoes. Two or three days since, we were in conversation with several of our merchants on this subject, who seem to be unanimous in the opinion that as many more vessels would be wanted here within the same length of time. Our country is full of corn, and our wharves crammed with staves and shingles, the latter of which appear to be replenished nearly as fast as exported.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE SULTON BANK VS. LEWIS BENEDICT.

This cause was tried a few days since in the Superior Court, New York, and excited a great deal of interest, as well from the amount in controversy as from the attack made on the witnesses introduced by the plaintiffs. The suit was commenced on a joint and several promissory notes made by the defendant, William S. Dezong, *J. H. & E. Beach, Gregory* and Bain, and several others, for $15,000, in favour of *Keeler and* Rogers. The note had passed through the Hudson Insurance Company, and the principal defence set up by the defendant was usury.—Mr. Mark Spencer, a witness for the plaintiff, was directly contradicted by James Keeler a witness for the defendant. An attempt was made to impeach the testimony of Mr. Spencer on the ground of the late conspiracy trials. His good character was sustained by a great number of witnesses called to that point; among others, by Messrs. Leavitt and Cheesebrough, the former officers of the Bank, and by Mr. Hicks, the present Cashier of the Bank. The Court submitted the question of fact to the Jury on the point of usury; and that point turned upon the credibility of the witnesses. The judge stated that the defendant had wholly failed to impeach the testimony of Mr. Spencer.

The Jury retired, and we understand eleven of them were for the plaintiff after they retired, on the first comparison of opinions. The other Juror had doubts; and they came into Court for further directions, when the foreman stated how they stood, and that they had prepared a statement certifying that they believed Mr. Spencer's statement, and that they had done so in consequence of the attack made upon it. The Court again sent them out, to give the Juror who had doubts, time for further reflection. They returned, in a short time, with a verdict for the plaintiffs for $17,260 34. Counsel for the plaintiffs, *Ward, Hoyt, and D. B. Ogden. For defendants,* S. A. Foot.—*Com. Adv.*

MURDER, MURDER, SUICIDE.

New York, Dec. 17.—Yesterday about 5, P. M. a man named Joseph Dougherty, in the vicinity of that sink of vice, the Five Points, stabbed a woman with whom he had lived as his wife, and subsequently inflicted two wounds upon himself, of which he shortly died. The facts are these:—

Dougherty was the keeper of a house of ill-fame, where several abandoned women were harboured; among the rest was the woman whose life he attempted. Her character was notorious, yet they lived together ostensibly as if married. The night before the murder she had left him, and gone away with another man. Dougherty became jealous, and a dispute taking place he drew a Spanish knife and inflicted a wound upon her person beneath the right breast. This happened in the front cellar of the house. She immediately escaped from him, and believing that he had mortally wounded her, he stabbed himself with the same knife, first in the right and then in the left side. Either of the wounds would have alone proved mortal. Thinking she had gone into the upper room, he followed, drenching the stairs with his blood, and finding the door of the room into which he supposed she had gone fastened, he struck out a panel, unfastened the door, and entered. He immediately fell, and in a few minutes expired. He was a young man, probably under 25 years of age, and had often threatened to take the life of the girl, when excited to it by causes like that given on this occasion. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body last evening. The verdict was *that he came to his death* by a stab of a knife inflicted by his own hand.

The woman was this morning still alive, but no hopes existed that she could survive.

CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF FALSE KEYS.

A few nights since a man by the name of Taylor, was apprehended in the grocery store of H. & L. Matthews, New York, in the act of robbing the money drawer. It appears that Taylor formerly occupied a tenement in the building where the grocery is kept, and was perfectly familiar with all the avenues and entrances to the premises. The Messrs. Matthews had often missed articles from their store, and change from their money drawer, without being able to divine in what way it could make its escape.—They at length resolved to keep a watch in the store during the night. Mr. Matthews, for that purpose, secreted himself in some bye-corner. During the night Taylor made another visit to the place by passing through an alley to the back door, when with a false key he unlocked it, and proceeded to help himself to such articles as suited his fancy, when Mr. Matthews suddenly sprung upon him and secured him. He was taken to the police office and committed to prison.

Mr. Aaron Carman, residing in Hyde Park, in New-York, has obtained a patent for the improvement of the breed of horses, by a new and useful mode of feeding them. A Poughkeepsie paper contains a certificate of Messrs. Armstrong, Brush, Van Kleeck, Rudd, Buckley, and E. H. Pendleton, which states that the plan, if adopted, will prove very beneficial by bringing that useful animal to a much higher state of perfection, as to power, carrige and shape.

The editors of the N. Y. Commercial have received a letter from Dr. Howe, dated Gibraltar, October 26, announcing the safe arrival at that port of the last provision ship, which was to proceed on her voyage to Greece on that day.

About half past one o'clock yesterday morning, a watchman discovered a light in the Jefferson Insurance Company at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets. His suspicions were aroused, when he procured assistance and entered the office through the rear. Two young men, about 20 years of age, were found in the office, busily engaged in rummaging the desks, &c. They were immediately secured and brought to the watch-house, and in the morning underwent an examination before the Police Magistrates. They gave their names James Hardcastle and Wm. Phillips. They were fully committed for trial.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Mr. J. Taygart, was elected a Senator from the county of Columbiana to the second General Assembly of the State of Ohio. He appeared and made the necessary oaths, and took his seat, in a few days he became melancholy which soon progressed to insanity. In his insane ravings he disclosed that he was not thirty years of age when he took the oaths of office and his seat; and that his conscience upbraided him with the commission of perjury, in taking an oath to support the constitution, and at the same moment taking a seat in violation of its provisions. From this insanity he never recovered, and survived its commencement but a few months.

Williams, in his book on West Florida, remarks of the cultivation of Indigo in that country, that Caraccas, alone was able to rival Florida, in this article; forty thousand pounds sterling in one year, has been paid in London, for Florida Indigo; yet at this time not a pound is raised in the Territory for sale; a few planters cultivate it for the use of their families; yet it is raised with less trouble than any other crop, and any female slave can manufacture it. This plant also is a native of Florida; its natural soil is the Pine Barrens.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

The Boston Evening Gazette of last Saturday, gives a sketch of the arrangements for the Fancy Dress Ball which is to take place at the Hall of the Norfolk House, in that city, on the 24th inst. Christmas eve. The Gazette says that it will be complimented by the presence of the young ladies and gentlemen of Boston, of the first respectability—who are to assume such characters and wear such dresses as they choose *without masks* or *dominos*. No lady or gentleman is required to *personate* any particular character—but is at liberty to dress and appear as his or her taste may think most appropriate. We understand that the costume of the following characters will be adopted—and if the parties please, they are at liberty to assume and enact them—viz: Flower Girls, Turkish Ladies, Old Women, Old Gentlemen, Hunters, Hamlet, William Tell, Officers, and last, not least, the Dress of Old Governor Hancock. To enable the company to supply themselves with the proper costumes for the occasion, there should be held a day or two previous to the ball, a Rag Fair.

The Boston Centinel states, that the number of cattle sold at Brighton from Sept. 28, to Dec. 1, *inclusive*, was 21,546; of sheep, 39,821; and of swine, 7,127: *making a total of 68,504*. The average value of the cattle was *$25 each; the* sheep, $1,50 each; and the swine $5 each—the whole amount of the two months business being nearly $627,000! The sales of the best beef have been rather dull at Brighton this fall, but barrowing beef has commanded good prices and quick sales.

Specie returned by the Boston Banks, December 6, 1828.—Globe, $107,000; American, 68,000; Suffolk, 65,000; State, 62,000; New England, 52,000; Union, 50,000; Massachusetts, 45,000; Manufacturers and Mechanics, 44,000; Columbian, 38,000; City, 32,000; Commonwealth, 30,000; Eagle, 29,000; Boston, 28,000; Washington, 24,000; North, 15,000; Atlantic, 15,000.—Total, $712,000.

WELLAND CANAL.

It is stated in the St. Catharine's Journal, that the Board of Directors of this company, at their late meeting, determined to abandon a part of their original plan. In consequence of the slides in the banks, it is now decided to raise the summit level 12 feet, and to draw the necessary supply of water, by a navigable feeder, from the Grand River, at a considerable distance up from its mouth. In the event of this project going into operation, the channel of the Chippawa will not be used as a part of the canal. It is said, however, that the abundant supply of water for hydraulic machinery at the locks in the descent of the mountain, will not be affected by the proposed alteration. A saving of expense is expected from the new plan; the engineers have already commenced their examinations.

From the official canvass of the votes for Governor of Ohio, it appears that there were given —for Mr. Trimble, 63,981; Mr. Campbell, 51, 861. Majority for Trimble, 2,120. In addition to the above, 113 votes were given for Mr. Campbell, as is supposed, but not counted for him in consequence of an error in the name.

Madame Gambert, the robbery of whose store was announced in Montreal, has taken French leave of her creditors, and gone off in the direction of the U. States. It is now understood that the robbery was all a sham, and that the articles said to have been carryed off were secreted by her. One of her women has been questioned since her departure, and her answers confirm this supposition. On Tuesday constables set out on the way to St. Johns, in pursuit of her, and it is hoped she may yet be caught before she leaves the Province.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Bank of North Carolina has come to the determination, very wisely, to wind up its concerns before its charter is terminated. A meeting has been held by the stockholders, and a report made on the subject. Next June another meeting is to be held for the purpose of finally determining the question.—The reason for this course is stated to be the small profits made by the institution, and consequent damination of dividend received by the stockholders. The net profits of the last half year was barely 2 1-2 per cent., without leaving a cent to meet bad debts or other casualties.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons of North Carolina, to authorize an issue of Treasury notes, to the amount of $150,000, to be distributed among the counties in sums of $2,000 to each, for purposes of internal improvement. Another bill has been read, imposing a penalty of $200 on persons bringing slaves into the State, for sale.

A body of 450 Indians have made a hostile incursion in the neighbourhood of White Bay. They were charged by a squad ron of the Republican Hussars and some friendly Indians, and after a brisk skirmish compelled to retreat. A sergeant, a corporal, and eight privateers of the hussars were killed and three wounded. Several of the friendly Indians were wounded.

Kennebunk, Me. Dec. 13.—It is our unpleasant duty to add another to the many instances already on record of the fatal effects of intemperance. On the morning of the 13th ult. Mr. James Murphy, of Kennebunk port, a man addicted to intemperance, after having drank freely, resolved on destroying his wife. In order to effect this object, a Dutch oven-lid was heated and placed upon the bare back of his wife, who, it is painful to add, lay upon the floor intoxicated. After having done this he left her without removing the lid, and proceeded to an adjoining pasture where he gathered an armful of brush which he carried home and placed about her, and was just in the act of setting it on fire when a person entered and arrested the further progress of his hellish purpose. Mrs. Murphy lingered until the 2d inst. suffering indescribable pain, when she departed this life. Murphy was committed to gaol at York, to await his trial.

From the Camden Register, June 21.

OPIUM.—The *Nahumgume* has issued an official proclamation against Opium, by the authority of the Treasurer of the province. He quotes at length the document published by the treasurer and sent to all the districts of the Province, requiring the local officers first to give orders to all opium dealers and smokers to desist from these illegal practices, and deliver up to government the utensils employed, either in preparing or using the poisonous drug, that they may be destroyed. If this be disregarded, the police are authorized to employ the military in seizing and bringing the offenders to justice.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the past week was 70—25 adults and 35 children, of which 21 were under one year of age.

On Wednesday afternoon, in Chesnut st. near Tenth, the driver of a hackney coach was seized by a fit, and fell from the box, with his head against the curb stone. He was taken to the hospital, badly hurt.

The Owego mail stage, descending Bergen hill, on Wednesday evening, fell over the bank into the creek. The driver was turning out to avoid some wagons. The horses broke loose, and ran on Jersey city. The passengers, nine in number, were all hurt—one being missing, it is feared was drowned. The driver, and the postmaster who sat with him, were also injured.

The petition from New York, against the auction system, was presented on Wednesday, in the House of Representatives. The National Journal estimates the paper which it fills at not less than half a ton, and the number of signatures at eight or ten thousand.

A man, in a state of intoxication, fell overboard from the New York steam boat De Witt Clinton, on Wednesday. He was picked up and carried to Bedlow's. In his pocket were found a silver snuff box, a gold pencil-case, and $400 in notes.

The board of Managers of the Colonization Society, at a meeting held on Monday last, came to a resolution forthwith to charter a ship for the conveyance to the African Colony of from 150 to 200 emigrants, who are now impatiently waiting in Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere, to go over to Liberia.

In the *London Literary Souvenir* for 1829, is a beautiful engraved portrait of Sir Walter Scott. It is remarkable that the painter and engraver are both Americans, and to both is awarded a high measure of praise by the London critics. C. R. Leslie, Esq. R. A. is the painter, and M. J. Danforth, Esq. of New-York, the engraver.

The editor of the Ontario (N. Y.) Phœnix, says "it would be a noble act for virtuous fame," if that state were divided, by the grace of God free and independent, to call the west part "*the state of Morgan*."

The stock of flour, in the Richmond market, is large and threatens to increase. A few sales have taken place at from $4,25 to $4,50. Holders generally ask $5.

The Utica (N. Y.) papers speak of the weather as remarkably mild and pleasant, at that place, and say that the canal (Dec. 9.) was free in a better condition for navigation.

The Abbe Dumouchel, one of the Latin Fathers of the Holy Land, has just arrived at Paris. The gentleman has brought with him, from Jerusalem, drawings, geographical documents, and armour, which belonged to the companions of Godefroi de Bouillon and Tancred. The Abbe proposes to offer them to his illustrious pupil, the Duke of Bordeaux.

Amos M. Sherman, a transient person, has been sentenced in Burlington, Vt. to five years imprisonment, for passing counterfeit money.

The word *herring* is derived from the German word *heer*, an army, to express the number and order of array in which the shoals of that extraordinary fish are met.

Receipts of the American Tract Society, for the month ending November 15, were in Donations, $6,508 27; for Tracts sold, $1,534 01; total, $8,042 28. Of the American Board of Foreign Missions, from October 21st to November 15th, $7,622 20.

The Dismal Swamp Canal, in Virginia, is nearly completed. When finished, it will open a back country to Norfolk of an extent of 400 miles.

The *Cape Fear Bank*, in North Carolina, has been paying specie for its notes, since January last. Checks on the north, says a Cape Fear paper, may be obtained at a half per cent. premium.

Vice President Calhoun has been detained at home by indisposition. He is expected to arrive in Washington in ten or fifteen days.

About 200 Swiss emigrants have settled in the neighbourhood of Buffalo, N. Y. This village is in a most flourishing condition. They have every mechanical trade they want in great plenty except ship and boat carpenters, who are scarce.

Two wild Turkeys were shot in the Northern part of the town of Northampton, Massachusetts, on Monday last, one weighing 25 1-4 lbs. and the other 18 1-4 lbs.

It is proposed to extend the Vermont State Prison so as to make it contain 140 cells for prisoners. The Legislature are also about obtaining information on the advantages of solitary confinement.

The Legislature of Alabama convened at Tuscaloosa on the 17th ult. A good deal of harmony is said to prevail among the members. The Senators, and many of the Representatives and Senators appeared clad in suits of domestic manufacture.

A cabbage has been produced, on the farm of Mr. Pendarick, near Charleston, S. C. measuring above 6 feet in circumference.

The Russian Government has recently sent to Kamtschatka a gardener, to introduce into that country agriculture and horticulture. He is placed under the protection of the Minister of the Interior, and is charged to propagate the culture of corn, vegetables, fruit trees, and, in general, whatever is connected with rural and domestic economy.

Some persons are very particular in sowing their seeds in a particular time of the moon. Let such regard their moonshine—it may make the negligent plant their seeds in season. But he that has his ground well prepared, and plants good seed, and does it early, will find that *sunshine* will affect his crop more than *moonshine*.

The Governor of Virginia has offered a reward (officially) of $250 for the apprehension of Isham W. Clements, who recently beat to death his slave, a negro woman.

The merchants in Boston have come to a resolution to decline in future to give a discharge to their debtors, either in Boston or in the country, for less than one hundred cents on a dollar, in case of loss by fire, unless their property is insured to near the amount of its value.

Mrs. Hemans is said to be seriously indisposed, at Liverpool.

An article has gone through several of the papers, recommending the free use of *soap* tea to dyspeptic patients. The word *soap*, it appears, was substituted for *soot*, by some ingenious compositor.

On the 7th instant, green peas were sold, in the Savannah market, at one dollar the peck.

In Missouri, the result of the election for President is, for Jackson 8,272—for Adams 3,400 | Jackson majority 4,872. The General Assembly of the State convened and received the Governor's Message on the 17th ult.

The New Orleans Courier of the 25th Nov. contains the official vote of Louisiana, as reported by the Commissioners appointed by law. Jackson 6803 Adams 4076. Jackson majority, 527.

Another intellectual attempt was made on Monday to choose a Mayor for the city of Boston. The voters stood—for Mr. Quincy 2668; Mr. Amory 1400 Mr. Wolle 969, Mr. Otis 209 scattering 113—2627 were necessary for a choice.

Deaths in Baltimore during last week—Males 18—Females 14—total 32. 15 of whom were under five years of age.

The George Canning, New York, packet, has made 3 passages to Liverpool, in each of which she arrived at Waterford in 17 days, and was each time five days in the Channel.

The brig Medina, Capt. Beekman, has arrived at New York in 26 days from Carthagena. It is said that tranquility has been again completely restored in Colombia. A frigate was fitting out at Carthagena, to cruize against the Peruvians.

A brick factory, in Jaffrey, N. H. was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss estimated at from 40 to 50,000 dollars. No insurance.

The Legislature of Florida, at its late session, passed an act incorporating the bank of Florida, with a capital of $500,000.

A proposition is before the Legislature of South Carolina to reduce the present rate of interest in that state. A bill has also been introduced, to reduce the salaries of the state officers.

JOHN V. BENJAMIN, who was arrested in Lancaster on suspicion of having robbed the Chambersburg bank, underwent an examination on Thursday last, and was fully *acquitted*. He intends, it is said, to bring a suit against the Directors of the bank to recover damages.

The London Courier, of the 30th November, in speaking of the death of Don Pablo Obregon, who committed suicide at Washington last summer, says he was the son of the Marquis of Valenciana, who, but a few years since, was the richest nobleman in the world.

The stage with the mail, from Danville to Richmond, Ky. in attempting to cross Dick's River, was swept down the stream. Mr. Alexander, the driver, was drowned. The contents of the mail were chiefly destroyed.

The last Williamsburg, Virginia, Phœnix Plough Boy, states, Mr. Parker Jones had presented them with an ear of corn, from his farm, in James City county, measuring 15 1-4 inches in length.

It is reported that a seizure of goods to a very large amount has been made within a few days past by the officers of the Customs in New York. The articles, it is said, consist chiefly of fine jewellery, valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars.

A petition from this city, against the auction system, was presented by Mr. Sergeant, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday. The signatures are said to be numerous.

The trial of Thomas, James, and George Weldon, James Oliver, and John Browne, for a riot, in the Northern Liberties, on the night of the 11th of last August, occupied six days, in the Quarter Sessions. A verdict was given on Wednesday. The Weldons were found guilty; the other defendants acquitted.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lucius is informed that the first article selected from the papers of his "Poetic Friend," is taken verbatim from Moore's Melodies; and the other from "Ellen," a former corrospondent of this paper.

The Young Widow shall be attended to.

Sonnet—Carlos is good.

We thank *Senex* for his "original and selected."

We should like to hear more frequently from the author of *a Scene in India*. His poetry is very much to our liking.

Tremont is received.

Our own article on Christmas was written before we read Jack Frost's, or probably we should have preferred the latter.

We have not had leisure to read Bernard's tale this week, we shall shortly, and notice it in our next.

Simonides is on file.

SMALL BANK NOTES.

The Legislature of this state, during their last session, enacted a law concerning Notes of a lesser denomination than five dollars, issued by foreign Banks; making it penal for individuals to offer or receive such notes in payment after the 1st inst. That this law would be found highly oppressive in its operation, we predicted at the time of its passage; and we questioned the right of the legislature to interfere in a matter so manifestly belonging to the class of contracts.—The opinion we then expressed has been strengthened and confirmed by the observation of the evil practical effects resulting from the law, and we are glad to observe that petitions praying for its repeal have been presented from various quarters of the state. That the Legislature has power to modify and regulate the affairs of banking institutions within their own jurisdiction it is not intended to deny; but upon what principle of right or law they undertake to prescribe to the citizen the dioose of certain moneys, which have hitherto been current among ourselves, and are now legal currency in other states, we are at a loss to conjecture. An individual in making a purchase has an unquestionable right to offer in payment whatever he and the other party to bargain may think a proper compensation, and yet this right is attempted to be divested and taken away by the present law, inasmuch as a fine is imposed upon every person who ventures to present what both he and the other have been accustomed to and do consider as a fitting equivalent.

Had the Legislature simply declared that notes of less value than five dollars should not be considered legal tender, they would have acted within the bounds of their authority; but when they undertake to declare that no man shall offer or receive these notes, under a certain penalty, in our opinion, they go entirely beyond their constitutional prerogative. But the law is not merely unconstitutional—it is onerous and oppressive. The current of trade is impeded, and difficulties are now thrown in the way of pecuniary intercourse between the inhabitants of different states, which have never hitherto existed. Small debts due from persons out of the state, can, (unless an agent be employed) in most cases, only be collected in these small notes, and the money thus received is rendered useless in the hands of the creditor here, unless he is willing to incur a penalty, or make a sacrifice.

CHRISTMAS.

Before our next number, Christmas, the season of minced pies and merry makings—good cheer and pleasant faces, and light hearts, will have passed, and we shall be on the verge of another year. Already are our markets stocked with all manner of good things in anticipation of this joyous period, and the windows of the confectioners present a rich and gorgeous spectacle to the eye of the juvenile voluptuary. There may be seen shining in gold and purple, and standing side by side in friendly confraternity, heroes and turkey-cocks, fair ladies and glittering geese, and foppish gentlemen leering through their glasses on their neighbour jack-a-monkies, who return their civilities by a most unnatural grin. There are visible trees, whose green boughs are laden with fruit, richer than the golden apples of the Hesperides, or the sparkling diamonds that clustered on the branches in the wonderful cave of Aladdin. Cooing doves and crawling snakes—and all the varieties of bird, beast and fish, in all the sweetness that sugar can bestow, and all the glow that paint and gold leaf can furnish, entice the eye, and awaken the appetite.

Such things as these are now the admiration of every younker, while the elders of the family are busily prepared in making arrangements for their Christmas entertainments. The careful dame is anxiously employed in superintending the manufacture of pastry and pudding, and the younger ladies glow with the heat of baking pound cake, and fruit cake—ladies fingers and jumbles. Natural invitations are now being exchanged, and all the charities of mon's natures break out and show themselves in kindly civilities. The heat of political excitement is forgotten—the sundered ties of friendship are reunited, and all looks smooth, and gracious and smilingly. This is truly a time of

"Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,"

and soon we shall have

"Quips and cranks and wanton wiles."

To all our friends we heartily wish the enjoyment of a merry Christmas, and when on that day we sit at our own festive board, their many kindnesses shall be gratefully remembered and thankfully acknowledged.

The verdict in McGARVEY's case is yet a subject of discussion in the newspapers. The astonishment which that verdict excited has been heightened, out of this state, by ignorance of the peculiar provisions of our law on this subject. We have once or twice noticed observations which appeared to be founded on the presumption that murder in the second degree is the same as manslaughter. A writer in the NEW YORK EVENING POST seems to have fallen into another error. He says:

Not a little surprise has been created by the conviction of a person of murder in the second degree, in a sister city, for brutally killing his wife. I have frequently been asked, what was murder in the *first degree*? if the atrocious homicide in the case referred to amounted only to murder in the *second degree*? I am not acquainted with the laws of Pennsylvania on this subject; but I suppose the offence must be defined by a statute law of that state, for the common law knows no such distinction, under the like circumstances. Blackstone, whose definitions are as concise and comprehensive as those of any writer or commentator upon the law, says a man may be principal of an offence in *two degrees*. A principal in the first degree is he that is the *actor* or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime; and in the second degree, he who is *present, aiding* and *abetting* the fact to be done. In either case, the finding of the jury and the punishment is the same. The same writer, quoting Lord Coke, defines murder to be, when a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being with malice aforethought. Manslaughter is defined to be the unlawful killing of another, without malice aforethought. In either case a man may be guilty in the first or second degree; the punishment, however, for each offence, is the same, and no distinction is in fact made by our courts and juries; but no kind of manslaughter can make either the first or second degree of murder, at common law. The distinction between murder and manslaughter is frequently very nice and difficult; and where every principle of law and humanity invokes us to lean on the side of mercy in doubtful cases, it is not surprising that some should be acquitted of murder, where the facts would satisfy many that their guilt was clear.—Where, however, a jury are satisfied that the offender is guilty of murder, it is their duty to their God and country to convict him.

The words of our act of Assembly, which was passed in 1794, are these:—"*Whereas* the several offences, which are included under the general denomination of murder, differ so greatly from each other in the degree of their atrociousness, that it is unjust to involve them in the same punishment;—All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, on which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree; and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree."

Under this act, it has been more than once decided that the existence of an intention to kill, during any space of time, however brief, makes the killing murder in the first degree; so that it would seem difficult to discover what the Legislature has left to constitute the inferior offence. It has, indeed, been held that since this act, unless malice be *proved*, a conviction can only be had for murder in the second degree; but it has also been decided that proof of such malice may be collected from the circumstances. A man who, without speaking, killed another by a blow on the head with an axe, was convicted on the capital charge.

The crime of manslaughter is also known to our law, in addition to the two degrees of murder.—*Daily Chron.*

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE SUSCRIBER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons, and the Public generally, that he has lately received from LONDON, PARIS and CANTON, a very handsome and choice assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season. The following form a part:

London Portable Writing Desks, inlaid with buhl, and brass mounted.
Bronze, Chess and Plated Inkstands.
Pearl Card Cases, with gold shields.
Printed Silk Reticules, latest fashion.
Pearl Pens, silver gilt.
Cylinder Seals, containing 50 impressions.
Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans.
Carved Pincushion Sides. Silver Tea Strainers.
Cut Glass Toilette Bottles.
Card Boxes, with Counters, complete.
Elegant Morocco Writing Desks.
Pearl and Ivory Folders.
Dominos and Dice Boxes, combined.
Carved Jewel Boxes and Netting Cases.
Superb London Albums.
Ackerman's London Card Racks.
London and Canton work-boxes, elegantly fitted up.
Card Cases, carved, and steel mounted. Pearl Silk Winders.
Parisian Purses, of every description.
Pearl Seals, with silver tops.
Transparent Painted Chamber Lamps.
Carved, Ivory and Pearl Needle Cases.
Bronze and Ebony Toilette Cushions.
Fancy Toilette Cushions, new patterns.
Morocco Card Cases, Wallets, &c. lined with silk.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.
Alphabet Tablets and Boxes.
Tortoise shell and Ivory Tablets.
Pearl, Ivory and Ebony Tooth-pick Cases.
Gold and Silver Ever-Pointed Pencils.
Bronze Mantel Thermometers, and Watch-stands,
With a great variety of small Fancy Articles.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
No. 86 Chesnut street.

Where all the London and American Annuals may be obtained. Dec. 20—1t*

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE will deliver a lecture to the *first* room, in the second story of the Commissioners' Hall, North Third street, introductory to a gratuitous course on Natural Philosophy.
Dec. 20—1t

WANTED,

TWO or THREE FAMILIES, having five or six children in each, from twelve years of age, and upwards, to work in a Cotton Factory, near the city.

Also, one or two Machine Makers; liberal wages, and steady employment will be given. Inquire at No. 63 North Front street, or of Mr. I. B. Hutchinson, at Norristown. Dec. 20—4t

MARRIED.

On Fifth day, 11th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Mulberry street, WILLIAM SAVERY, to ELIZABETH B., daughter of John B. Crenson, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by Dr. Sargent, Mr. JOHN B. BROWNE, of Prospect Hill, Bucks County, to Miss SARAH RUTH, daughter of Aquila A. Browne, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. EPHRAIM PALMER, to Miss CATHARINE SMITH, all of Southwark.

On Monday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. W. E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM P. SNYDER, to Miss LOIS U. STITES, all of Southwark.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. BRITTON E. CHAMBERLAIN, Teacher, to Miss ELIZA WILSON, daughter of the late Robert Wilson, all of this city.

On the 15th ult. before the Mayor, JACOB BAKER, of the county, to ELIZABETH M. MORRIS, of the city of Philadelphia.

At Hamilton Village, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, Mr. REUBEN JENNINGS, to Miss ANN LAMB.

On the 11th ult. in Robinson Township, Washington county, Pa. by Benjamin Bobbet, Esq. WILLIAM MARS, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE ADDAMS, lately from Philadelphia.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, GEORGE TUCKER, Esq. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, to Mrs. LOUISA A. THOMPSON, of Baltimore.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, of consumption, Miss MARIA R. JONES, daughter of Philip Jones, in the 25th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, the 15th inst. of a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH SWARTZ, consort of Daniel Swartz, in the 55th year of her age.

On Wednesday week, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, aged 46 years.

On Wednesday week, MARGARETTA BECK, in the 84th year of her age.

On Thursday week, Mrs. CATHARINE BISPHAM, aged 65 years.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. Mr. DANIEL MILLER, aged 27.

On the 13th inst. JAMES W. GILLINGHAM, in the 29th year of his age.

On the morning of the 12th inst. Mr. CALEB GRAY, aged 67.

On the morning of the 13th inst. in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET ORR, widow of the late Arthur Orr.

On the 14th inst. JOHN MEER, Jun.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. CATHARINE SHULTZ, aged 80 years.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. MARY WELLS, aged 86 years.

Suddenly, in Pittsburg, on Saturday morning last, of a severe affection of the brain, Miss ELIZABETH RIDDLE, in the 19th year of her age. There are circumstances peculiarly affecting, attending the death of this amiable and promising girl. She had recently left a dearing and affectionate mother in Philadelphia, to visit her relations in this city, and pursue her studies. She left her school on Wednesday evening, apparently in health, on Thursday, complained of slight indisposition; on Friday, became insensible and speechless, and breathed her last on the succeeding morning.

At Pittsburgh, on the 9th inst. Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, aged 50 years. Mr. J. was an Architect of skill and celebrity. The Bridges over the Monongahela and Allegheny, and others of equal extent and magnitude, besides other public works, are now the standing monuments of his enterprise, to perpetuate the remembrance of his usefulness.

In Sunbury, Penn. on the 4th ult. Mr. JACOB BAKER, aged 102 years. He was born in Germany, August, 1726, and emigrated to America in 1740. He served this country several years in the Revolutionary War.

At Newport, Ky. on the 26th ult. Dr. THOMAS HINDE, aged 82 years. He was a surgeon in Gen. Wolfe's army at Quebec, in 1758. He settled in Virginia, where he was distinguished as a surgeon and physician. In 1776, he was surgeon to Patrick Henry in his Gun Powder expedition; and 40 years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Lebanon, N. J. on the 2d of Nov. Mrs. DOROTHY WELSH, aged 77 years. The anniversary of her birth was the day of her death.

On Sunday morning, at New York, ISAAC HARBY, Esq. late of South Carolina, distinguished as an eminent scholar, and a writer of no ordinary taste and intelligence.

At Black Rock, on Thursday evening week, Captain JAMES ROUGH, a native of Scotland, aged 67 years. Captain R. was the oldest navigator on the Upper Lakes, having commanded a vessel since 1760, until within a few years. Captain Rough commanded the schr. Michigan, which was cast over the Falls of Niagara, in Sept. 1827.

At Ridley, Mississippi, on Wednesday morning, the 5th of Nov. of fever, after a few days illness, WILLIAM N. DUCKER, recently from Philadelphia, only son of Mr. John Ducker, merchant, of the former place, in the 19th year of his age.

NOTICE.—MR. FULLER will preach tomorrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street, from Matthew VII. 15, 16.
Dec. 20—1t

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
MR. & MRS. GREENE'S BENEFIT.

This evening, December 20,
Will be presented, Coleman's celebrated Comedy, in 5 acts, of

WHO WANTS A GUINEA.

After the Play, a *COMIC SONG*, written by a Gentleman of this city, for the occasion, called "MOLLY MUG," by Mr. DIXON.

Previous to the Comedy, the Prelude of
THE MANAGER IN DISTRESS.

To conclude with a Farce, called
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.
MR. ROBERTS' Benefit on Monday.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
MR. JAMES WALLACK'S FIRST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,
Will be presented, a Tragedy in 5 acts, called
BRUTUS;
OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

After which, the Musical Farce, in 2 acts, called
ROSINA.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. GREEN have the honor of announcing to the Public, that their Benefit will take place this Evening, the 20th inst. when will be performed the Comedy of "*WHO WANTS A GUINEA*," with other entertainments.
Dec. 20—1t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale, by GEORGE W. MENTZ, No. 71 Race street,
MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JOSEPH EASTBURN, Stated Preacher in the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia, who departed this life January 30th, 1828, with two appendix, by Ashbel Green, D. D.

First Appendix, viz.—Letters, Narratives and Anecdotes, extracted from Mr. Eastburn's Manuscripts; Mr. Eastburn's Will.

Second Appendix.—A faithful narrative of the many dangers, and sufferings, as well as wonderful deliverances of his father, Robert Eastburn, during his captivity among the Indians, in 1758.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the first day of May, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, JACOB J. JANEWAY, (on behalf of the Executors of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn) of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, stated Preacher in the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia, who departed this life January 30th, 1828. By Ashbel Green, D. D."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

One half of the profits arising from the publication of this book, is to be appropriated to the use of the Mariners' Church of Philadelphia. Dec. 20—6t

SAWED PLASTERING LATH.

830,000 SAWED LATHS, for PLASTERING, 1½ inches wide, superior quality, for sale by C. & W. MAULE,
Dec. 20—3t No. 223 North Front street.

THE QUAKER.

THIS periodical is now complete in 1200 pages, octavo, handsomely bound in four volumes, price five dollars.

In announcing to our numerous patrons the completion of the Quaker, we beg them to accept our heartfelt thanks for the liberality with which they have sustained us through the progress of this work. And, while it is a pleasing consideration to ourselves, it will, no doubt, be gratifying to our readers to learn, not only that this periodical has been liberally supported from its commencement, but, that a sense of propriety, and not a want of patronage, has induced us to discontinue it, with a list of near two thousand subscribers. Most of these, however, we are happy to acknowledge as the patrons of the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, which work has a far more liberal support than the Quaker has ever had.

To the patrons of the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, we think we may safely promise a more valuable series of numbers than we have ever issued. These numbers will, after the first of January, appear with regularity, semi-monthly. No labour or expense will be spared in making the work worthy of the extensive favour which it receives. It will continue to furnish from time to time, an interesting summary of all the important matters respecting the Society of Friends, which subscribers can reasonably expect.

Among other things, the late Trials of Friends in Ohio will not be overlooked. That at St. Clairsville will appear in a future number. But, as the trial at Steubenville will necessarily occupy from three to four hundred pages, it is impracticable to publish it in the numbers of the Friend without excluding all other matter for nearly a year; it will therefore appear in a separate volume early in January.

In announcing this Trial by prospectus, we neglected to state our commission, which is every sixth copy, or the price thereof in cash, the same as allowed on all our other publications. The Trial will occupy considerable more space than was at first anticipated, which may account for its delay, for a few days, beyond the 1st of January; but, notwithstanding this additional labor and expense, the price will be the same, one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will continue to be received until the work is published.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.
Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1828—tf

LEATHER STORE,

No. 15 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 20—3m*

CLOTH STORE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers have just received, and opened, three cases super assorted Cloths, consisting of

Extra super (water finish) blue and black Cloths.
Extra and middle priced cittron, brown and golden olive do.
Extra and low priced mixtures, steel, cadet, Oxford and claret.

Also, on hand, an extensive assortment of London imperial blue and black Cloths; superfine, middling and low priced blue, black, brown, green, cittron, drab and mixt Cloths; extra super blue and black double milled Cassimeres; superfine and low priced blue, black, brown, drab, fawn, steel, Oxford, Navarino and brown mixt Cassimeres; extra super blue, black, white and buff single milled Cassimeres, for vests; Ladies' Habit Cloths, light and dark blues, black, brown, green, bronze, drab, scarlet and mixtures; blue, steel and cadet mixt sattinets; Silk, Silk Velvet, Valencia and Toilnet vestings; Ratinets, Paddings and Canvas, blue and brown Camblets; Gilt, Lasting, and other Coat and Vest Buttons; Sea Island and common Shirtings; Italian Sewings; Scarf Twist, &c. &c. which, with a variety of seasonable goods, are offered, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, by

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
Dec. 20—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL,
AT THE MASONIC HALL.

A. BONNAFFON respectfully informs those the above Evening, that he purposes having a Ball, by Subscription. Each Gentleman will be entitled to 3 Ladies' Tickets.

Satisfactory references will be required of those Gentlemen applying for Ladies' tickets, unknown to A. B. and application must be made prior to the day and evening of said Ball. No tickets will be sold at the door.—The apartments will be brilliantly illuminated with gas. I. Johnson and Band are engaged for the occasion.

Subscription, $1. Tickets are now ready for delivery to those Gentlemen who have already honored A. B. with their names. Dec. 20—2t

NOTICE.

MR. FULLER'S Sermon, from Isaiah XLI. 15, is now in print, and may be had at the following places:

Mr. EDWIN T. SCOTT'S Store, corner of Cherry and Eighth streets.

Mr. COLEMAN'S Store, No. 419 North Second street.

And at Mr. H. BURK'S, North Third street, a few doors above Arch. Dec. 20—1t

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK,
Via Bordentown and New Brunswick.

By the new and splendid steam boat PHILADELPHIA, captain Z. W. Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York, take Coaches at Bordentown, to New Brunswick, there take the elegant steam boat New York, captain J. P. Jeffries, and arrive in New York, by 5 o'clock the same evening. Fare through $2 00.

N. B. Passengers for Easton, Pa. take Coaches at Bristol.

ONE O'CLOCK BOAT.

Steam boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. C. Lawrie, leaves Arch street wharf, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 1 o'clock P. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Returning, leaves Bordentown the following morning at 6 o'clock. Passage to Trenton in this boat, 50 cents. Passengers by this boat, can take Coaches in the morning line for New York. Breakfast and dinners, in these boats, 50 cents each. Baggage at the risk of its owners. Offices No. 8 Arch st., No. 82 North Third st. opposite Heikell's City Hotel, and No. 29 South Third street. Dec. 4—tf

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a. Coal Co.'s Office,
No. 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

KING'S FASHIONABLE
Hat and Cap Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by F. H. COOKE, 50 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Building) where he intends keeping the best, cheapest and most elegant gentlemen's, youths' and children's fashionable hats and caps, which are offered in the greatest variety, of every shape and fashion, suitable for all seasons. The subscriber assures his friends and the public, that hats of equal, if not superior quality, can be obtained much cheaper than at any other similar establishment in the city.

N. B. Country merchants and others, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before they purchase.

Also, HATS made to order at the shortest notice.
FURS taken in exchange for hats.
nov. 27—tf THOMAS L. KING.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONG the variety of Annuals which now throng the Literary Market, intended as tokens of esteem to friends, the CASKET is offered for the patronage of the public. That publication for the present year is now completed, and put up in a variety of bindings, in a *neat and substantial* manner.

The Annuals, generally, are of such a fragile texture, put up in boards and gilt, that a single reading is sufficient to deface or destroy their original beauty. The durability of the binding of the Casket, renders it superior in this respect, besides containing four times the quantity of interesting subject matter at the same price.

For sale by
JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
E. LITTELL, 88 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 35 Market street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
J. GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
J. G. AUNER, 333 Market street.
T. T. ASH, 135 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Also, the Medical Flora of the United States.
The Forget-Me-Not.
Harp of Columbia. Dec. 6—tf

COUGHS, ASTHMAS
AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for nine years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam.

Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about sixty doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

To JAMES MELLEN, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of 1818, Mr. Eleazar Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally, for more than a year, was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then, most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labour; compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops. By taking which, in about 3 weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labour.

Hillsdale, Feb. 12, 1819. GAIUS STEBBINS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This valuable Medicine is Counterfeited. *Purchasers* must be particular, and ask for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS, prepared by JAMES MELLEN, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen, instead of I. Miller. For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; E. & C. Yarnall & Co.; T. W. Dyott; and Bettle & Jenkins, Philadelphia.
Dec. 20—co3m

To Cabinet Makers and Western Merchants.

SACKING BOTTOMS for sale, at reduced prices. In addition to the stock and manufactured Upholstery now on hand, at the warehouse, S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, the proprietor has manufactured, and for sale, 1000 Sacking Bottoms, made of prime English duck. Citizens, generally, will find it to their interest by calling at the Subscriber's Warehouse. SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
S. E. corner of Pine and S. cond streets.

N. B. Awning made, and Sacking Bottoms repaired, Pump Coats, Hoses made for Brewers, Bags of all descriptions. oct. 27—tf

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 23; in cops and hanks, from the Darby Union Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends, and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamental. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice House, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead, Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Horse, Black Lead Pots, &c. at be very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS.
MOSES J. GOUDKOP,
No. 68 North Second street, above Arch.

HAS just received an addition to his former assortment, viz:
Assorted colored Satins, for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Black, bl

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LINES.

'Tis only being in love and debt
That breaks us of our trust,
And he that is quite out of both,
Of all the world is blest.
He sees the golden age wherein
All things were free and common;
He eats, he drinks, he takes his rest,
He fears no man nor woman.—*Suckling.*

THINGS THAT I LIKE.

I like to see young men strutting about with cigars in their mouths, calling for *smatters* of Gin and Brandy, and drinking them off with great nonchalance, because it looks so *genteel and manly.*

I like to hear young men swear *bravely*, especially in the company of respectable females. It shows *good sense* and very excellent breeding.

I like to see *young* ladies laugh in church. It shows they are pleased with the sermon.

I like to see a dashing belle trip along the street, dressed in the most costly and fashionable gear, with her heels (not over clean) peeping through her stockings. It shows a *becoming carelessness* of self.

I like to see people prying into their neighbour's concerns—*don't you.*

I like to see young *lads*, between the ages of 15 and 20, boast of their adventures with the fair sex. It shows that they know a thing or two—if not more.

FOUR ROADS.

A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman who was working on one of them, where it run to. Cloidpole raising himself from his stooping posture, scratching his head, replied with a grin, 'I doesn't know where it *runs*, to Zur, but we find it here every morning.'

An avaricious mechanic, who kept a very scanty table, dining one Sunday with his apprentice at an ordinary, whispered in his ear, "Tom, you must eat for to-day and *to-morrow.*"—"Yes," replied the half-starved apprentice, "but I have not eaten for to-day and *yesterday* yet, sir."

George Selwyn travelling in a stage coach was interrupted by the frequent impertinence of a companion, who was constantly teasing him with questions, and asking him how he did. 'How are you now, sir?' said the impertinent. 'Very well,' said Selwyn; 'and I intend to continue so all the rest of the journey.'

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—Yesterday, two plainly good humored dames were holding a public colloquy in Whipple street. One said to the other, "Why these Portuguese, I don't like 'em—I don't understand any of their gibberish—not I—I am sure ours is the right language; for as for the sun, moon, and stars, I am sure 'tis the right names for 'em, and they were always called the same, and always will be, and our English names be the only right ones for all those things."

SCOTCH PRIDE.

A carter, at one of the ports in Scotland, had the misfortune to back his horse and cart over the pier, into the river. The horse was drowned, and the cart broken. When the merchants of the town heard of the accident, they kindly resolved to assist the poor man to obtain another horse and cart, because he had always been very steady and industrious. But, lo! when they told him they were about to raise a subscription for him, the honest man scratched his head and said, "Na, gentlemen, I'm muckle obleeged to ye for your gude avull, but I canna consent to be beggit for yet. Ye see, the wheels o' the cairt are no broken, nor shit the waur, and the shoen (shoes) of the horse are a'four as good as new; and I have just ta'en aff his skin and rolled it in a gude market; and so with the siller for it, and a little that I had by for a rainy day, I'd just try to do for myself since mair. But I'm sae muckle obleeged to ye as if I could tak your siller. It's no pride, ye see, but just that I dinna like any thing in the shape of alms."—*World.*

NEWTON.

Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him, 'Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket.' Newton, looking round and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's information. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, wetted him to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision and knowledge in the weather, of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back, was as he was. 'My lad,' said Newton, 'I'll give thee a guinea if thou will tell me how thou canst foretel the weather so truly.' 'Will ye, sir! I will, then,' said the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea. 'Now, sir,' having received the money, and pointing to his sheep, 'when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a sure sign of rain within an hour.' 'What,' exclaimed the philosopher, most I, in order to foretel the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?' 'Yes, Sir.' Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery, but not much inclined to avail himself of it or to recommend it to others.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The following curious statement, by Dr. Granville, is taken from a late English paper; it is drawn from the registered cases of 876 women, and is derived from their answers to the age at which they respectively married. It is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females, there were married—

Years of Age.		*Years of Age.*	
3 at	18	26 at	27
11	14	22	28
15	18	17	29
43	16	9	30
45	17	7	31
61	18	5	32
113	19	7	33
118	20	5	34
80	21	2	35
93	22	0	36
59	23	2	37
53	24	0	38
33	25	1	39
24	26	0	40

From this curious statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgment of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets (we say nothing of the bitters) of wedded love.

MUTUAL CONSOLATION.

An old clergyman, who had an old tailor as his beadle, or officer, for many years, returning from a neighbouring sacrament where *Thomas* was in the habit of attending him, after a thoughtful and silent pause, thus addressed his fellow traveller, the minister's man:—"*Thomas*, I canna well tell how it is that our kirk should be getting aye thinner and thinner—for I'm sure I preach as well as ere I did, and should hae far mair experience than when I good among ye!" "Dead," replied Thomas, "auld ministers, nowe-days, are like auld tailors—for I'm sure I *sew* as well as ere I did, and the *cloith's* the same, but it's the *cut*, Sir—the *new cut!*"

The following story was related a few days since by Judge Crane, who was present at the quarrel, and states the whole as a matter of which he has no doubt.

At some town in New Jersey, two Frenchmen got into a very warm dispute, which finally ended in blows. One was a traveller, resident in New York, the other resided in the neighbourhood of the rencontre. The traveller finally struck the other over the head with his umbrella, and injured him so much as to put an end to the conflict. The traveller then sprang into the stage in a very good humour at his exploit, while the other retired muttering vengeance. The traveller soon reached New York, attended to his business as usual; the other, as soon as he recovered from his injury, went to the city and challenged his countryman to fight him a duel, as the only way of healing his wounded honour, to which he gravely replied that "he was ready at all times to fight, for it was a part of his business; but it must be on equal terms. Now, I have a charming wife—I have two beautiful children, and I have a fortune of thirty thousand dollars—you, sir, have neither, therefore I am compelled to say, that you must get you a fortune of thirty thousand dollars, as handsome and charming a wife, and two as fine children as I have, and then if my circumstances should not be changed in the meantime, we will be on equal terms, and I'll fight you."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Mr. *Bear* asked the eccentric Lorenzo Dow if he could explain the cause of gravitation, when he gave for answer that "the course of gravitation is the love Earth *bears* for all she bears, even for the *bears of She* Bears she *bears.*"

PROVERBS, APHORISM, &c.

Wisdom, though serious, is never sullen.
Weak people, are apt to be positive.
Anger is an approach to insanity.
An evil mind, is naturally suspicious.
Anger restrained, is conquest gained.
A day well spent secures repose.
A covetous person, is always in want.
An avaricious man is never rich.
A miser's heart is like a compost heap, full of filth and stench.
Counsel to give effect, should be in season.
He who has virtue of his own, need not boast of his ancestors.
It is not a bad memory that forgets injuries.
Knowledge is often opposed to wisdom.
Knots that may be untied, should not be cut.
Liberality without discretion is prodigality.
Minds ashamed of poverty, would be proud of affluence.
Of all forms, re-form is the best.

A young man one day brought Diderot a manuscript, which he requested him to correct.—He then left the house, and returned some days after. The manuscript was, in fact, a furious satire against Diderot. "Sir," said the latter to the young man, "I don't know you: I cannot have injured you: what is the secret of your conduct?" The secret was the poverty of the writer. He expected that Diderot would give him a few louis for the suppression of the satire, but the philosopher gave him something better. "Go," said he, "to the Duke of Orleans—he is at St. Geneviève—he hates me, because he is a bigot. Dedicate your satire to him; he will succour you." The young man thought the counsel sensible enough, but he did not know how to manage the dedication. Diderot released him from this difficulty. "Sit down," said he, "I'll do it for you." The satirist accepted of this offer, got the dedication, and made his bow. He then proceeded to the mansion of the Duke, who gave him five-and-twenty louis, with which he returned thanks to the generous and complaisant philosopher.

A MAD MUSICIAN.

A case of assault and battery, before one of the tribunals of Paris, gave rise to much amusement. The defendant was a poor blind musician, named Rousel, and the astonishment of the court was great, to find that the blind fellow should have had the boldness to attack a man "who had his eyes about him." It appeared in evidence, that Rousel had been for a long time annoyed by the cat of his neighbour, Boulon, who was in the daily practice of watching Rousel at dinner, and, taking advantage of his blindness, thus generally contrived to appropriate a good part of the dinner to her own use. From this trivial cause ensued one of the most bloody battles on record. Rousel remonstrated with Boulon upon the indiscreet behaviour of his cat; but the latter turned it off as a joke. This was too much for the poor dinnerless blind Rousel, who then vented his anger upon the cat, and called her all sorts of heathenish names. Boulon's wrath was aroused at this uncourteous attack upon his favourite, and replied by belaboring Rousel with a good oaken cudgel. Rousel retreated with threats of revenge at some future day. He endeavoured to hire different persons to fleg his enemy, Boulon, but they declined his amicable propositions. He then determined, blind as he was, to take satisfaction into his hands. He accordingly purchased a large hammer, and watching his opportunity, dealt his adversary such a blow that he brought him to the ground. Once down his task was easy, and he laboured poor Boulon to his heart's content. He commenced his address to the jury, by stating, that he now saw his error, and was very sorry, &c. He was, however, found guilty.

A Mr. Brown, of Edinburgh, has satisfied himself that plants, wood, and even *rocks* are composed of congeries of living atoms!

"That man himself, the food he consumes, the clothes he wears, the buildings that shelter him, the air perhaps which he breathes, the dust that flies around his head, the solid earth that lies under his feet; with all the plants and animals it nourishes, are but so many groups or masses of animated beings; that matter, so far from being inert or dead, is pregnant with *unextinguishable* life in all its forms; that *the whole globe is short is literally alive.*"

THE JACULATOR FISH.

Of all the wonderful contrivances by which the wisdom of the creator has enabled various animals to procure their necessary food, few, perhaps, are more curious than the following:—The Jaculator fish (*Chaetodon rostratum* of Lin.) shoots its prey. This singular fish has only been observed in the Chinese Archipelago, where it frequents the rivers and sea shores. Its food consists of flies or beetles, which settle upon trees and bushes overhanging the water; and to bring these into its own element, and thus within its reach, the Jaculator after approaching within a convenient distance, and fixing its eyes intently on its destined victim, discharges a drop of water from its mouth with such precision as seldom fails to bring down the object into the water, where it is immediately devoured. The Jaculator can shoot with effect to a distance of four, or five, or even six feet.—It is described as a small fish, about six inches in length.—(*See Edin. New Phil. Journal, June*, 1828.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

Avoid giving long credits even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay; and a *slack doubtful* paymaster is not too valuable a customer to *dun sharply* and *seasonably*. A fish may as well attempt to live without water or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts.—It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep or get business by delaying collections.—When you lose a *slack* paymaster from your books, you only *lose* the chance of *losing* your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

VALUABLE RECEIPT.

Dr. Goodman has recommended the following certain and simple remedy for a common disease among children. He says "whenever they are threatened with an attack of *Croup*, I direct a plaster covered with dry Scotch snuff, varying to the age of patients, to be applied to the top of the thorax and retained there till all the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual when applied in the first and second stages of the malady." The plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it with the snuff.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.
NEW SERIES.

NO XXIII.

Botanic Name } OXYCOCCUS MACROCARPON.
English Name } *American Cranberry.*
French Name } *Canneberge D'Amerique.*

Our Cranberry is a small creeping shrub, or humble evergreen vine, delighting in the swamps, bogs and marshy woods, of the coldest regions of North America, where it has an extensive range. In the United States it is confined to the most northern states, and its southern limits are New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, while it is very common in Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, and is even found in Greenland, and far west into American Siberia. This small evergreen produces very large red fruits, nearly as large and similar to cherries, which are highly valued every where, as a very fine acid fruit, excellent to make tarts and preserves.

Another kind of Cranberry is found in the north of Europe, which bears fruits not larger than peas or huckleberries; therefore the large American Cranberries are much esteemed there, and form an article of exportation to Europe. All the Cranberries cultivated in America and Europe, are collected from the wild vines, since none have as yet been introduced into our gardens, although highly deserving to be there, by the side of currants, gooseberries and barberries, equally hardy and showy. The same has happened with the numerous kinds of huckleberries, or whortleberries, belonging to the genus *Vaccinium*, which are so abundant through the United States. It is in fact the abundance which has in part prevented their cultivation, they are so common that no one think it worth while to cultivate them; they are, besides, somewhat impatient and difficult to thrive in gardens, requiring a peculiar marshy and shady soil for the cranberries, barren and shady for the huckleberries. It is, however, highly probable that they might become, under the hands of a careful gardiner, a great acquisition to our gardens, and improve in size as gooseberries have done.

The Cranberry was united by Linneus to the genus *Vaccinium*, and our American kind was first discovered and named by Aiton, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*. The genus *Oxycoccus* had however been established before Linneus, by Tournefort, and has been properly re-established by modern botanists. It differs from *Vaccinium* by having eight stamina, a corolla deeply four cleft, and a four celled berry, while Vaccinium has ten stamina, a five toothed corolla, and five celled berry.

Oxycoccus means sour berry in Greek, and *macrocarpon* means big fruit. The genus belongs to the natural family of VACCINIDES, and to *Octandria* of Linneus.

It is a small trailing shrub, almost like a vine, with many slender branches lying on the ground, and small evergreen leaves, of an oblong shape, entire and glandless or a pale green, almost white beneath. The flowers and fruits are lateral, axillary, pedunculed and nodding. The blossoms are white, with a small four cleft superior calyx, a larger corolla, with four deep, long and narrow segments, eight stamina with yellow linear anthers, one round inferior germen, one style and stigma. The berry is round, red or flesh red, acid, with an acid pulp, and many small seeds in the four cells.

It is one of the Emblems of Sour Temper.

THE JACKSON WREATH;
OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.
"Glory, Gratitude, and Patriotism."

IN PREPARATION, a splendid National Tribute, in commemoration of the great Civil Victory achieved by the people through the Hero of New Orleans.

CONTENTS.

1st. It will contain a portrait of ANDREW JACKSON, President elect of the United States. Engraved in a superior style on copper, and intended to present a faithful and beautiful likeness of this illustrious individual to the American People.

2nd. A splendid title page containing the UNITED STATES COAT OF ARMS.

3d. The Life of Andrew Jackson, as written by Robert Walsh, Jr. Esqr. Presenting a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the United States by his stern integrity, long experience, and transcendant services to his country.

4th. A copperplate engraving of the BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. A noble charger bearing General Jackson in the foreground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of battle.

5th. A copperplate engraving of the FARMER OF TENNESSEE. Scene, a rich cultivated farm, with a distant view of General Jackson's residence, THE HERMITAGE. These Engravings will be copied, with some alterations from the paintings displayed in Philadelphia and New York, covering a space of 30 feet by 15, and splendidly illuminated on the nights of the Election, in front of the JACKSON HEAD QUARTERS.

6th. Some further particulars of the life of the HERO, compiled from the collection of facts made by the Jackson republican committee of Pennsylvania and other sources.

7th. A view of the UNITED STATES CAPITOL at Washington, elegantly engraved on copper.

8th. A NEW PIECE OF MUSIC, entitled "Jackson's Grand March and Quick Step," composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the first professors of music in the United States.

9th. Cover embellishments. In addition to which, the work will be studded with minor though appropriate embellishments.

10th. There will also be annexed, a correct GENERAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, handsomely executed.

Conditions. The work will be ready for delivery between the 5th of January and the 4th of March, early enough to be distributed throughout the United States before the latter date.

It will be delivered in the city in fancy binding at $2 per copy, and copies will be forwarded in flexible covers by mail to any part of the United States.

☞ All orders out of Philadelphia must be accompanied with the amount of subscription, or a satisfactory reference to this city.

*** No letter will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid. A copy of the work will be forwarded to such editors as publish the prospectus, and a discount of 25 per cent. will be made to any person forwarding an order for ten or more copies. Subscriptions should be forwarded immediately, as they will be attended to in the order in which they are received.—Address,

JACOB MAAS.
Franklin Engraving Office, Philadelphia Arcade.

Subscription papers left at Hobahan's, Chesnut street, Peckham's, Fourth and Cashill streets; at General Snyder's Jackson House, Northern Liberties; at the Offices of the American Sentinel, the Philadelphia Gazette, the Philadelphia Mercury, at the Merchants' Coffee House, &c. &c. Dec. 6—tf

JAMES M'CORMICK,
No. 391 North Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes*, of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 13—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Bookbinders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. neatly made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLS FOR DIES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread street.
april 26—y

SAMUEL H. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET.

HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENITIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also has a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes equal to any ever made and for sale on the most reasonable terms. Oct—1

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 186 VINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb16—1y

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post Office, and corner of Hudson's Alley.

Tontine Coffee House, New York,
A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bill of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day; a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and with the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

SIGHT THE BEST PROOF.

MESSRS. STOUT & Co. respectfully return their thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them during their residence in this city. Being on the eve of departure for New York, they take this opportunity to inform those who have had CARD PLATES ENGRAVED, and CARDS struck off by them, and who are desirous of recommending their friends, that the same may be obtained of Messrs. HART & SON, No. 95 South Third street, in the usual masterly style. JOHN B. STOUT & Co. Artists.

CARD.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform those persons who are desirous of seeing the fashionable style of CARD ENGRAVING, that specimen Card Books are open for examination, in which appear many names of those families whose competency, taste, discrimination and pride in having PLATES cut in a superior style, have led them to become patrons of the above named establishment, and hope to merit the same liberal encouragement which our friends have been favoured with, by executing all ORDERS in a STYLE unrivalled by NONE. S. HART & SON.

☞ Direction, opposite Girard's Bank.
Dec. 13—tf

WANTED, A PARTNER,

IN a safe and profitable concern or Manufactures, which may be extended to advantage, and give from 50 to 60 per cent. yearly profit.

If the Partner furnishes Capital, he need not be an active partner; but if he has no Capital, he must furnish his personal services.

Apply, by letter, (stating terms, capital and abilities) to S. CONSTANTINE, Post Office. Dec. 13—tf

NANKEEN CRAPES.

TWENTY five pieces first chop Nankeen Crapes, at 87½ per piece, *commonly sold at* 75 dollars; plain coloured Gro de Naps, at 62½ cents per yard, black and blue Gro de Naps and Florences, of the first quality; ladies' raw silk Hose, at 37½ cents, usually retailing in Second street at 50 a 62½ cents a pair; first quality ladies' Hosiery, at 37½, and super super stitched with white silk, at 44 cents; a large assortment of men's, ladies' and boys' Hosiery; fine white Flannel, at 31 cents a yard; 500 boxes double plated Hooks and Eyes, at 25 cents a box, warranted 100 pair to the box; 100 pieces, 1 yard and 2 inches wide, brown Sheeting Muslin, at 10; Russia Diapers, at 37½ 62 a piece; Blue Cassimeres, at 62½ cents a yard; low priced Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassinetts; first rate Sewing Cotton, 16 balls for 12½ cents; 50 pieces of the best Brown Muslin, at 12½ cents, never offered in this city at that price, they are usually sold at 16 cents; fine long cloth Shirting at 18½ cents a yard; 1 case Bobbinet Lace; 1 do. Thread, with a variety of winter goods, at our usually low prices for cash.

N. B. As Flannels is fell in price, we are selling them now at unusually low prices; please call and view the goods. J. KENNEDY,
Dec. 14—3t No. 46 North Fourth street.

MAPLE SUGAR.

A FEW barrels of Maple Sugar, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, by C. PIERCE,
S. E. corner of Third and Noble streets.

N. B. A general assortment of Groceries, *produced by free labour*, which can be warranted as such, constantly for sale. Dec. 13—3t*

PLAID CLOAKS.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Men's, Women's and Children's Tartan Circassian Plaid, Bombazett, Cloth, and Camlet CLOAKS, wholesale and retail.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS.
THOMAS PARKER, jr.
Dec. 13—3t* No. 28 South Second street.

MRS. M'MICHAEL

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, on Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 161, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. nov. 15—tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the Subscriber, near Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa. on Tuesday night, the 24 inst. a CHESNUT BAY HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, 15 1-2 hands high, a natural pacer; he is well calculated for a family horse; a white star on his forehead, a thin tail, thick mane, carries well, either one or both hind feet are white.

Also, a part blooded Sorrel MARE, about 6 years old, and about 14½ hands high; feels generally; switch tail, carries well, fine mane, a white star on her forehead, burnt white on the back by the saddle, and in good order; she is not known to go in harness.

Ten dollars will be paid for either of them, or twenty dollars for both, if secured so that I can get them again, and 30 dollars for the thief, if brought to conviction, and all reasonable expenses.

For further information, inquire either of S. Konigmacher, No. 141 Market street, Philadelphia, or of the Subscriber.
Dec. 13—3t* JOS. KONIGMACHER.

POTTER'S PAPER WAREHOUSE,
First door above the Post Office, Franklin Place.

POTTER has constantly on hand, and will sell for CASH, or APPROVED NOTES, the following Papers, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices:

Extra and common sized Imperial, for Newspapers.	
Super Royal and Royal Printing Papers.	
Fine, common and coarse Medium do.	do.
Demy, Writing and Printing	do.
Royal and Medium Copperplate	do.
Fine Retre and second Retre Folio Post	do.
Wilcox's & Craig's Bank Note	do.
Lottery Ticket	do. 33 reams.
Blue Medium	do. do.

Writing Paper, from different Mills, a great variety of qualities and prices.

Letter Papers, superfine hot pressed, fine and common, of every description.

Orders for Papers (by mail or otherwise) will receive immediate attention.

Contracts solicited for any quality of Paper, manufactured in the United States. dec. 10—tf

Poor Will's Pocket Almanac.
KIMBER & SHARTLESS,

NO. 9 South Fourth street, have just published POOR WILL'S POCKET ALMANAC, for the year 1829.

They have also for sale, THE AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC, for the year 1829; each interleaved with writing paper for memoranda. 12 mo. 14th—3t

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
No. 1 Bread street, or 1 door North of No. 22 Arch St.

THE success attending this Institution since its recent commencement, has far exceeded the expectations of its most zealous friends, and the subscribers feel confident that the future improvement of their pupils will ensure to them a continuance of public favour.

The course of instruction comprises Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, History, Composition, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, in Oil and Water colours, Rug and Lace-work.

Also, French, by an eminent Teacher.

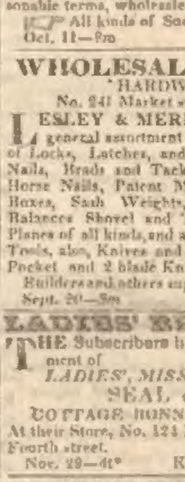
Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately, if required.

Terms made known on application.
Sept. 20—3m Misses HARNARD.

SELECT SEMINARY,
NO. 56 NEW STREET.

IN this Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction; requiring of pupils *oral reasons*, in tracing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in grateful remembrance those who have hitherto intrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties. JOEL ERWIN, Principal.
Sept. 20—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

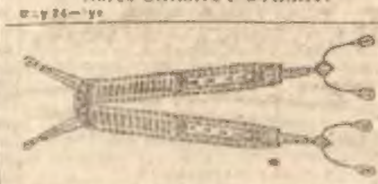


THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Common and superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, silver tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 64 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—ye



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,
Removed from No. 138 Market street, to No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—3m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and 2 blade Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms
Sept. 20—3m

LADIES' BEAVER HATS,

THE Subscribers have for sale, a large assortment of
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
SEAL & BEAVER
COTTAGE BONNETS & BOLIVAR HATS,
At their Store, No. 124 Market street, third door below Fourth street.
Nov. 29—4t* KIMBER & CARPENTER.

CLOTHING STORE,
No. 16 *MARKET STREET,*
(One door above Front, south side.)

THE Subscribers offer to the approbation of the community, a superior assortment of articles in the clothing line.—They have on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, an extensive stock of LONDON superfine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. which they are, and will be prepared to make up in the most genteel and satisfactory manner, the new Fashions being regularly received from Europe.

An ample quantity of ready made articles, consisting in part of

Black dress coats,	Oxford mixt undress round jackets,
Blue do. do.	Steel do. do. do.
Navarino do. do.	Blue do. do. do.
Bronze frocks,	Drab and blue bag-coats,
Blue frocks,	Fancy blue and white mixt pants,
Bang-up coat pants, of a superior quality,	Circassian coates,
British silk vests,	Patent vest springs,
French do. do.	Swanskin drawers,
Black cass. trowsers,	Canton flannel do.
Blue do. do.	Hocking,
Navarino frocks,	Congress stocks,
Green do.	Spittlefield and Foulard silks,
Parsons' gray coatees,	Velvet coats,
blue do.	Cotton bang-up coats,
Superior sattinet pants,	Super blue-black velvet vests,
Oxford mixt bang-up coats,	do. jet do.
White and coloured drilling pants,	New style Valentia vests,
Unbleached do. do.	do. Marseilles do.
Black cassimere vests,	Velvet round jackets,
Blue do. do.	Salmon drab pants,
Oxford and steel mixt pants,	Lasting pants,
Cadet do. do.	Swanskin vests, (an old and durable article.)
Olive dress coats,	Fine linen shirts,
Woodstock Gloves,	Middling do. do.
Fine linen collars,	Green riding coats,
Net cotton drawers,	Bronze dress coats,
Merino do.	New style toilecetta coats,
Fine flannel shirts,	Muslin drawers,
Black cass gaiters,	Linen do.
Cloth travelling caps,	Hoskin gloves.
Fancy Swiss spotted bdkfs.	
Drab bang up coats,	
Cravat Stiffners,	

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cambit and Plaid Cloaks,
SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, &c.

Will always be found at their establishment, by those who prefer purchasing finished garments.

Gentlemen who are favorable to economy in cost, comfort in fit, and gentility in appearance, are invited to call.

Naval and Military uniforms made at the shortest notice. ASHTON & SON.
oct. 23—tf

MERINO SHAWLS & SCARFS.
E. FAUSSET,

No. 10 South Second street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received an elegant and extensive assortment of Merino and Thibet Shawls and Scarfs, of superior quality.

Also, superfine FRENCH MERINO, for Dresses.

Rich blue-black and colored CLOAK SATINS, with a large assortment of Silk Goods, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices. Nov. 29—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

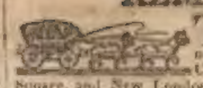
W. J. BRIDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BRIDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.
No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—6m

A CARD.

A GENTLEMAN, liberally educated, well acquainted with the languages, and of literary habits, offers his services to the proprietor of any periodical or other work, &c. Would have no objection to take upon himself the literary department of a respectable Journal. Address, with real name, through the Post Office.
Nov. 29—tf M. SCALIGER.

REMOVAL.



THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6¼ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

ASTHMATIC SYRUP.

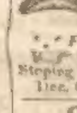
THIS Medicine can be confidently recommended as *one* of very great and speedy efficacy in all Asthmatic affections, or difficulty in breathing—and has been found in whooping cough, one of the most efficacious remedies known. It has been amply tested both by private individuals, and under the superintendence of physicians. Its good effects are manifested in a few hours; and in many instances the most distressing and alarming oppression of breathing has been completely removed in less than one hour, by a few doses of the medicine. Its usefulness is not confined to pure Asthmatic diseases—it will afford relief in every variety of oppressed and difficult breathing, not attended by inflammation of the lungs.

Those who may desire to give it a trial, may be assured that there is nothing in the composition which can have any injurious consequences. It has been used and approved of, by a respectable physician, to whom private reference can be given, if desired.

To be had, only, at the North East corner of *Race* and Sixth streets.
Dec. 6—2t EDWARD EVANS.

NEW AND CHEAP WATER PROOF
HAT MANUFACTORY,
No. 151 North Second street, opposite the Buck Tavern, between Race & Vine streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ENOS LEIDY, grateful for the numerous favours heretofore shown him, most respectfully solicits the attention of the public; having removed from No. 351 North Third street, to the above stand, where he will keep a constant and very commodious supply of



HATS, CAPS and TRIMMINGS, of all descriptions, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or suitable acceptances, wholesale and retail.

N. B. The Fashions punctually attended to.

*** FURS received in Exchange for Hats.

☞ Hatters can be supplied with Hats in the rough, Stepping Blocks, Boxing Cards, &c. &c.
Dec. 6—3t

CHARLES. K. SERVOSS,
No. 60 North Second, 4 doors above Arch street,

OFFERS for sale cheap, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of American Block Tin Ware, such as Coffee and Tea Pots, &c. &c. making complete sets, for sale, wholesale and retail.
Dec. 6—3t*

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pronouncing Lecteur Francais, Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to
Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.
Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.
Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James M. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
314 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
50 Chesnut street.
feb 18—ep

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he will continue to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or approved paper. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
June 21—tf M